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Saturday,  
1st December, 1962

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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### BILL—

The Supply Bill, 1963 (Second Reading) [Col. 1887]

FEDERATION OF MALAYA  
**DEWAN RA'AYAT**  
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

*Official Report*

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Fourth Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

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*Saturday, 1st December, 1962*

*The House met at Ten o'clock a.m.*

PRESENT:

- The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Internal Security and Minister of the Interior, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Malacca Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' MOHAMED ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, P.J.K. (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TOH MUDA HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).

The Honourable TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).  
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).  
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).  
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J.  
 (Johore Bahru Barat).  
 „ TUAN HAJI AHAMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).  
 „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).  
 „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).  
 „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).  
 „ DR BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).  
 „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).  
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).  
 „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).  
 „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).  
 „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).  
 „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.  
 (Jitra-Padang Terap).  
 „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).  
 „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).  
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).  
 „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).  
 „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD  
 (Kuala Trengganu Utara).  
 „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).  
 „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).  
 „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).  
 „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN  
 (Kota Bharu Hulu).  
 „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).  
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).  
 „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN HAJI KASSIM (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).  
 „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).  
 „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).  
 „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).  
 „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).  
 „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).  
 „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).  
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).  
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).  
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).  
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).  
 „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K.  
 (Pasir Mas Hulu).  
 „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).  
 „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).

The Honourable ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).

- .. ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- .. ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- .. ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- .. ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.  
(Batu Pahat Dalam).
- .. ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- .. ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- .. TENGKU BESAR INDERA RAJA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN  
IBRAHIM, D.K., P.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- .. DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. ENCHE' TOO JOON HING (Teluk Anson).
- .. ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- .. WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- .. WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- .. ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- .. ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- .. PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S.  
(Pontian Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- .. ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,  
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

- .. the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister  
of Information and Broadcasting, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL  
RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- .. the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO'  
HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- .. the Minister without Portfolio, DATO' ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.  
(Ulu Selangor).
- .. the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare,  
ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- .. the Minister of Health, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB  
(Kuantan).
- .. the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry,  
TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN  
(Kota Star Utara).
- .. ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- .. ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- .. ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- .. ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- .. ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N. (Sepang).
- .. ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG, J.P. (Alor Star).

The Honourable ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).

- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAH (Bandar Malacca).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1963

Second Reading

Order read for resumption of debate on motion, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (28th November, 1962).

Question again proposed.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh):**

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the motion that the Supply Bill, 1963, be read a second time, there are a few observations and comments which I would like to make, and I would start by referring to the increase of tax on petrol in this country. It would appear that an increase of 10 cents per gallon in tax would not dig into the pockets of individual car owners. But if we consider that today in this country, as in most countries, the motor car is rapidly taking the place of other forms of transport with wage earners and others, then one will appreciate that an increase of 10 cents is to be regretted. It is, I think, a known fact that in Malaya people from various walks of life have become used to the habit of, as soon as they can afford it, buying a motor car and using it for their purpose. Therefore, one must appre-

ciate that this increase will tax the wage earner who with difficulty even now manages to run a motor car. We cannot place the motor car today in the category of a luxury and it, therefore, should be placed in the category of a necessity. Therefore, I say, it is regretted that no other sources or avenues of increase of income for the Treasury were thought of. Similarly, it is regrettable that the tax on cigarettes has been increased which will result in a smoker having to pay five cents more for his packet of cigarettes. This also is something which must be considered not as a luxury but as a necessity—it may be a necessary evil but it is a necessity. These two increases are regretted by the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya.

What I intend to do today is to make some suggestions and, perhaps, criticise at some stage, the policy and the purposes for which money is being asked under the various Ministries. I would here start off first with the Ministry of Justice.

It is of importance to note that in a democracy such as ours, and a young one at that, the administration of justice is of paramount importance, because on the foundation of justice will stand democracy itself. Now,

Malaya has practised a form of justice which has been accepted by the world as perhaps the best form which human beings have devised. Here, I would like to say this: that in the Judicial Service, as I said last year on the Budget speech, and I did give you a warning, unless something was done quickly you would start to get resignations of members of the Judiciary and perhaps of the Public Prosecutor's Department; and that prediction did come true and members of the Judicial Service had resigned since I made that speech for one reason or another—and I am sure those reasons are known to the Honourable Minister of Justice. It is certainly not going to stop at that, because indications are that more and more resignations are coming from the Judiciary, from the Public Prosecutor's Department, from the Deputy Public Prosecutors and others. What is the reason for this, and what is the policy which I suggest the Government should undertake? I think this is a matter of very great importance, because I am sure all of us realise that in the administration of justice, particularly in the branches of the Judiciary and Public Prosecutors, there should be continuity. We do not want officers working for a year, getting out of service and new men coming in, because then you get the ultimate result of getting persons without experience, without that knowledge which must come only with experience. I do give a very serious warning that unless something is done this situation is not going to remedy itself. And one of the most important factors which I ask the Government to consider is a revision of the salary scales for these officers—right from the Judges of the High Court down to the Magistrates of this country.

Now, so far as the judicial officers are concerned, it is of utmost importance that they should receive such remunerations as would enable them to maintain the dignity, the impartiality and the status which judicial officers are by tradition required to maintain; and I think it is a known fact that magistrates, for example—I just mention magistrates because they are the most glaring in this country—

are underpaid and over-worked. Those are not circumstances conducive to the maintenance of dignity and confidence of the public in judicial officers. Therefore, the first point which I ask the Honourable the Minister of Justice to consider is taking the necessary steps to bring about a revision in salary scales for judicial officers, because it is a known fact that some of them have resigned because it is more worthwhile to get into private practice. That is a fact which cannot be denied, and any money spent within reasonable limits for the maintenance of a stable and constant Judiciary is something which the country will appreciate. A similar position exists in the Public Prosecutor's Department and unless something is done very soon, I am sure we will get resignations from that Department—again mainly on the question of future prospects and on the question of the present salary scale. Now, that is the first point I make on the Ministry of Justice and the policy, which I hope will be reviewed by the appropriate Ministry.

Then there is the question of Malayanisation. It is true that we as Malaysians would like to see our Judiciary and all those concerned in the administration of justice Malayanised but we, as members of the profession, as citizens of this country, would not like to see any result where Malayanisation may bring chaos and lack of confidence in the administration of justice. I mention that for one good reason. If we have to have expatriate judicial officers in this country for some longer periods, then let us have them, because there is no doubt that the administration of law in this country for many years had been in the hands of expatriates and that their knowledge, their advice and their guidance to our people, who will in future become judicial officers, is necessary and vital for the maintenance of that high and impartial standard of administration of justice. Therefore, I would appeal that if the necessity is there—and I say it is there—then our expatriate officers in the Judicial Department should be retained in the service for as long as it is necessary for the proper functioning of the Judiciary by Malaysians, who

can keep it at the same high level and standard that it has been kept. It is, I think, becoming clear that in Malaya, for the first time, perhaps, in its history, the impartiality of the administration of justice is now being put to the test in this country, and in the coming years the impartiality and ability of the Judiciary to remain free and independent will be put to its greatest test. If it comes out of the test with flying colours, then only can we say that the judicial system based on the best system in the world has survived in the Federation of Malaya.

Now, it has been of some grave concern to members of the legal profession—and here I am not picking out any specific instance but we read it in the newspapers from time to time, and it has become a matter of grave concern—that our Law Reports in this country nowadays are becoming more and more scanty, and we do not get the judgment which we valued so much in the days past where sound reasoning was always given in the decision of a case. Today we have sometimes astonishing circumstances of the Judge merely saying, “Appeal allowed, appeal dismissed.” Reasons?—no reasons given. I do not think that it is proper, and that is why I say expatriate officers can teach our local Judges something which can be usefully followed; and sometimes we certainly require them to put us in the right path in deciding matters between individuals of this country.

Here, may I refer now to the question of the language which is used in the courts of this country, and according to the Constitution of this country the two official languages are Malay and English. It is true that the intention of the present Government, I emphasise the present Government, is that in 1967 Malay shall be the sole official language of this country. It is also intended that that language should be used in the courts of this country. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, here may I refer to a very recent address by the Chief Justice of Singapore, Sir Alan Rose, when he spoke—I think it was in the University but I am subject to correction: he said that politicians, for selfish, personal or political mo-

tives, should not try to change the language of the courts from English into any other language. In substance, what the Singapore Chief Justice said was that it would lead to chaos and frustration. That speech was a forthright—I would say outright—criticism of the Federation Government, because it is only the Federation Government that had declared its stand that Malay shall be used in the courts of this country by 1967. I appeal to the Government—I use the words “I appeal”—to think carefully, move carefully, because if you do that in 1967, you will have, as in the substance of the Singapore Chief Justice’s statement, chaos and frustration in this country, because it would be a move, and I do not think I am far wrong, perhaps even against the conscience of some of the Ministers of this Government, because you know as well as we do that it is impossible for judicial business to be transacted in the Malay language by 1967. It may be possible at some subsequent date. The first thing is that we have not got the books, and I do not think we can have them by 1967; and the second thing is that I do not think judicial officers or members of the Bar practising in this country, of whatever race, colour or creed, would be able to conduct a case of an important nature—where perhaps the life of a human being is concerned—in that language by 1967. The advice given by the Chief Justice of Singapore is indeed vital, timely and forthright, and I commend that to the Government to read, digest and to read carefully again.

Mr Speaker, Sir, leaving administration of justice for a moment, I would like to express my appreciation to the Honourable the Minister of Justice for taking the necessary steps to put some of the dilapidated courts into a more habitable and usable condition, but there are still a few remaining in outlying areas where improvements are necessary. I am sure the Ministry must have a programme, but I do hope that that programme would be expedited, because it is almost impossible to carry on proceedings for any length of time in those courts for

lack of fans and lack of chairs, and sometimes with broken chairs, where counsels find it difficult even to sit. I hope the Minister will call for a report from each of the courts and take the necessary steps to put the few remaining Courts in good condition.

With regard to the libraries in the courts, I think the policy should be that each and every court should have at least the *Malayan Law Journal* within its precincts, otherwise it is impossible for the learned magistrate to look up the decisions of our Malayan High Courts and Court of Appeal. I request that at least the *Malayan Law Journal* should be provided in every Sessions Court in this country.

Leaving the Ministry of Justice, I would like to come to the question of the tin mining industry in this country for a moment. As the Honourable the Minister of Finance said, and as all of us know, the economy of this country depends very largely on tin and rubber and, perhaps to a very small extent, on iron-ore mining. Now, the confidence of *bona fide* tin miners in the State of Perak has been shaken to such an extent that there is a deep sense of disappointment and frustration. I do not intend to go into the details of this matter, because the Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister himself has received direct correspondence from at least one well-known tin miner in Perak, who has made a serious allegation against the State Government of *mala fides*, improper practices, and unjust decisions in the allocation of mining land, mining permits and mining leases. Now, that situation is becoming intolerable as far as Perak is concerned. Why it should be so, it is not for me to say. But I say that the Federal Government, the Ministry of the Interior, should be interested in that matter and should set up a Commission of Enquiry to find out what is wrong in Perak, because it is not an isolated case. It is the question of many cases coming together almost at the same time, one upon another, and it is no use saying, "Well, the Perak Government can look after it." It is obvious that it cannot look after it. There may be nothing

in it, but the people's confidence can only be restored if the Federal Government steps in, say, as a best friend, to ask the Perak Government to hold a public enquiry where matters can be thrashed out, where facts can be sorted out and the truth arrived at. But I have no doubt in my mind that there is more than a grain of truth in the allegation which we have been hearing. So far as land in Perak is concerned, it has become a comedy that whenever a piece of land is open everybody knows who is going to get it long before he gets it. It is not a situation which we want. If the mining industry is to progress on lines which we would like it to progress on, then as far as Perak is concerned at least there must be something strong, something severe, something urgent done to restore the confidence of the mining fraternity in Ipoh itself.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming next to external affairs—Malaya is vitally concerned in external affairs and we spend a large sum of money every year—we have declared ourselves to be a neutral country, but at the same time making it very clear that we stand on the side of democracy against communism. With that stand, perhaps, nobody can quarrel but one thing is very clear—that we are a small nation, that we are not a warlike nation with arms and ammunitions to conduct a war; and, therefore, when our representatives overseas make any remarks on a matter of international importance, I commend to Government that those remarks should be well chosen and carefully chosen.

Sir, let us take, for example, the question of the Indian border clash. It is a very delicate matter which involves two great nations—we do not care whether we agree with the policies of one Government or one nation, but they are two great nations of the East, whose people are in the Federation, living here in large numbers, and who originated from those countries. Now, Sir, nobody can quarrel if our policy is to stand with democracy; nobody can complain of that and nobody will complain. But what people can complain of is where the border clash

is being used by unscrupulous politicians for party propaganda in the division of races in the Federation. That is what we complain of and that is what we say is wrong. So far as the Federation is concerned, our stand in international affairs should be one of absolute neutrality. Now, let us look at the hypocrisy of the Save Democracy Fund. We do not oppose the Save Democracy Fund. Everybody can donate to it. People are welcome to donate to it. But what I say is this: the hypocrisy of it is seen so clearly. If you want to save democracy through India, I ask the Federation Government, if it is going to be the policy of the Government, "Will you send men and arms to India from the Federation of Malaya? Will you send the Malay Regiment to fight on the side of democracy in India?" If it is your intention, then surely that is the best means of giving support, physical support, to save democracy. If the answer to that is in the negative, then I ask, "Why is the answer in the negative?" If the answer is in the affirmative, I ask, "When are you going to do it?" Then, Sir, whatever the Government or anybody may say—perhaps one may have the right to say it and perhaps receive the whole support of the country—do not say one thing: do not say that those who do not contribute to the Save Democracy Fund, or who do not agree with your theory that this is Save Democracy Fund, are not loyal to this country. If you go on to say that, then you are raising a hornets' nest—and I say the policy should be never to say that. If you say that, then there is a good answer to it. The answer is, "Go to Hell", because you are not going to save democracy; you are trying to use India and Indian blood for your purpose.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the Honourable the Prime Minister and others that in matters of such importance, and so delicate, where one small spark can set off an explosion in this country, let us restrain ourselves, let us make no statements except those which are non-controversial. You say in one breath,

"We should not take sides in this war"—good enough. You talk of neutrality, you talk of saving democracy: as the Honourable Member for Seremban Timor asked last week, if you talked so much of save democracy—and that is your main and sole and honest intention—why did not you think of giving assistance to Nationalist China when she was fighting communism for umpteen years? Is there an answer to that? Or are you merely trying to split the unity of the two major races in this country? Therefore, the policy of this Government should be never to try to bring about a situation which can be misunderstood, even if you have no intention of having your statement misunderstood. Does the Government realise that today in Malaya in the Save Democracy Fund almost exclusively donations are from the Indians? What is going to be the result? The Honourable the Prime Minister speaks of loyalty in relation to the Save Democracy Fund. Chinese have not donated so far as I know except, perhaps, one man. How many Ministers have donated? Are the Ministers going to donate? How many of our Malay brethren in this Assembly have donated? Are they going to donate? How many Ceylonese in this country have donated? Are they going to donate? If the answer is in the negative, what is the situation that has been created by this selfish propaganda—situation wherein the Indians will, perhaps, say, "Our brothers do not contribute to the Save Democracy Fund for India". Do you think that is nice, do you think that is good? If you think so, then I think you are right to do so. But I do not think that it is.

The Honourable the Prime Minister on this question of foreign affairs policy told us that the Save Democracy Fund would be used for refugees and mercy purposes in India. Who said so? Was it announced when the Save Democracy Fund was organised, or was it more in the nature of a fighting fund? Which was it? What is the assurance to the people of Malaya that this will be used for welfare

projects or refugee projects, if I may use the term, in India? Is there such an assurance and, if so, from whom does that assurance come? If there is, then perhaps it would take away a lot of the misunderstanding in relation to the Save Democracy Fund. If there is such an authoritative statement from India, then we would like to know it, and from whom, so that the situation will be plain and clear as to what this Fund is for—whether it is a fighting fund, a fund to fan a war between two nations, or it is a fund for sympathetic, humane reason for all, because that will have large bearing on what the people of Malaya are going to do. Therefore, I appeal to the Ministry of External Affairs, let us be careful of what we say and let us not be too quick on the question of loyalty and not being loyal, because that is utter rubbish and nonsense; and the more you try to antagonise people by issuing a challenge of that nature, the more resistance you are going to get.

Mr Speaker, Sir, free nations all over the world go on State visits, go on delegations, but I have never heard—I have tried and I may be somewhat not up-to-date in foreign affairs, I have read newspapers, I have seen films in cinemas—but I have never heard and seen such long visits by such large numbers of followers going with the chief figure from any other country except Malaya. What is the nett result? Perhaps, that instead of spending \$50,000 we have to spend \$100,000 for such a foreign trip. The Honourable the Minister of Finance has warned us against extravagance, and surely one of the best ways to save some money is to cut down some of your visiting party. After all, the Queen of England, how many go with her? When the Duke of Edinburgh go visiting, how many go with him? If you consider this point, you will know that you are extravagant to the extent of being ridiculous. State visits are normally short visits—two days, three days. But when our country goes on State visits, it is 10 days, 12 days, 15 days—horse-racing, cock-fighting, bringing back animals—when this

country is now going to look for economy. Therefore, I commend that the delegations and visits should be as small as possible and as short as possible. I am sure that foreign countries friendly to us will realise that when we do not take more people, it is because we have not got the money to take more people.

Sir, coming next to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, I have very little to say because I am not a capitalist (*Laughter*) except to say this—and I think the Honourable Member for Menglembu will be speaking later on this—that in Ipoh the Tasek industrial site is now being put up, and I think it is not only of benefit to Ipoh but will be of benefit to the country as a whole. We as a Municipal Council require as a policy, I say, from the Federal Government whatever assistance it could give—not in the way of money, because they have already given us that,—but we require from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry information of all types so that investors can be up-to-date with the information which they ask from us. Here, I would like to express very great appreciation to the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry and his staff for the very quick and very efficient service which they have rendered in the way of giving information whenever it is required; that is a very great thing because without that information, perhaps, we could have never succeeded in selling already almost more than half of Tasek, and the other half of Tasek will be applied for and will be allotted in the very near future. However, there is one matter in which I am sure the Honourable Minister would like to assist us, and here I would like to say that we would rather come to the Federal Ministry for assistance, because we know at least that in the Federal Ministry there are some people who have some sense of responsibility (*Laughter*).

Now, in Tasek we have approved cement factory sites, and this matter is of vital concern to the Federal Ministry, I know. Tasek is a site suitable for cement factories but we

approved it on certain conditions that those factories should be of a type plans of which we got from Germany, which guarantee that the fall-out, or to use a common term "the smoke coming out", will not be so great as Rawang to cause danger to health and discomfort to the surrounding areas. So far so good. Now, what has the State Government done? Very clearly, I think the Ministry may know it and if it does not know it, if it makes an enquiry I am sure it can get the information. The State of Perak is going to approve a site near Chemor for a cement factory without any conditions—in other words, they say, "Go there, put up what you like outside the Municipal area". Now, I ask this Ministry, "is that fair, is that not trying to sabotage the Tasek industrial estate, if you are going to approve cement factories three miles out of the Municipal area? I say that is a clear sabotage. I do not think that the Federal Ministry will approve of such a thing. I do not know what power the Federal Ministry may have, but persuasive powers, I am sure, they have; and I ask the Honourable Minister to carefully consider this matter. If my information is correct, then I think the Federal Ministry should step in and stop the Perak State Government giving approval to this very dangerous industry without any control in an area outside Tasek when there is an organised area in Tasek. What is going to be the nett result? The factory that got approval to built in Tasek will turn round and say, "Go to hell. We can get land from the State outside the Municipal area with no conditions and so we can put up a factory for \$10,000 and why should we spend \$4 million to put up a factory in your area?" Is that the way the State Government is trying to help this country? I would not say "help the Municipality", because if we cannot get a cement factory, we can get ten other factories put up in Tasek, but I think that is not the principle on which to work and would be unfair to the other cement factories which are going to spend large sums of money to put up modern factories in Tasek. And here I appeal that, as a policy,

the Minister of Commerce and Industry should make an urgent enquiry into this matter which I have stated here and which, I have every reason to believe, is correct and which will become a reality unless it is stopped, and stopped right now.

Sir, with regard to the Ministry of Health, I again repeat that the health services, although expanding, are not sufficiently expanding in Perak, particularly in Ipoh. I know there are projects for the improvement but the projects must be implemented at a very early date, because persons are very, very handicapped in Ipoh without proper hospital facilities—even people who are really sick cannot get admission, because there is no place; and the fault may not lie anywhere. It is a question of priority of programme, and I ask that Ipoh be given priority. However, Ipoh is fortunate in that they have the PPP-controlled Municipality which now runs a 24-hour medical service for women and children in the four villages and the main town of Ipoh. Now, we are again grateful to the Federal authority for giving us regular free supply of milk for children—and by the Federal authority, I mean from the Federal Government through UNESCO, and we thank that organisation as well: it was through correspondence with the Federal Ministry that we have got the free supply. However, the Municipality of Ipoh I am sure the Ministry concerned will appreciate it—is attending to round about one thousand cases a day in the four villages plus the town of Ipoh. Everything given to them is free of charge. It is not charging anything like the Penang City Council, for example, which I understand charges 25 cents (*Laughter*) but Ipoh Municipality is rendering its service free of charge, because we think that it is a duty to do so.

Mr Speaker, Sir, complaints of rudeness at hospitals still continue to come in but, I am glad to say, on a very much reduced scale than originally was the case—and, perhaps, here the control is somewhat better.

I come next to the Ministry of the Interior where I think I can properly

bring in this matter—the question of immigration. Now, recently in the newspapers I am sure members of this House must have read of an ugly incident which took place at Singapore when the Municipal Delegation from Ipoh embarked on a ship for Hong-kong.

**The Assistant Minister of the Interior (Enche' Cheah Theam Swee):** Mr Speaker, Sir, can I put the Honourable Member on the right path? Immigration comes under external affairs.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** Thank you, I am obliged. Then I go back to external affairs—and I bring it under external affairs. Here, I think it is a matter of policy, where the Ministry of External Affairs should get in touch with the Immigration Department of Singapore, because the offenders in this case were the immigration officers of Singapore. I think it is a matter of urgent policy that our Ministry of External Affairs should get some sort of working arrangements with the Singapore authorities, because I understand Malaysia will be coming in soon. Now, what happens when people embark in Singapore? It does not happen in Penang; it happens in Singapore. The loudspeaker on the ship is used to say "All Chinese passengers call at Immigration." All right, all Chinese passengers go to Immigration. The questions they ask are: "Are you going to China? Are you going to Formosa? Have you any friends in China?" One Honourable Member said, "Yes, Mao Tse Tung is my friend."—a proper answer for a stupid question, I say. Do you think that is nice? Do you want your citizens, who are of Chinese descent, to be under suspicion when they travel to Hong-kong with a passport valid for Hongkong, but not valid for China? Why on earth, do you ask the stupid question, "Are you going to China?" Why do you ask the question, "Are you going to Formosa?", when your passage takes you only to Hongkong? Not only that. After the questioning, things are written down—some in red ink, some in blue ink. What is the meaning of it? Why pick on the Chinese? Why insult them by making

a loudspeaker announcement, "All Chinese passengers call at Immigration"? The Chinese Delegates of the Municipal Delegation were annoyed, and so were the other civilian passengers. I am sure members of the public who read the Chinese Press would have seen dozens of letters saying, "This sort of thing has been going on for long. We are glad that somebody has brought it up." I am sure the people of Malaya will be glad and grateful if the Ministry of External Affairs will ask the Singapore Government to stop this nonsense immediately. If you want to examine passports, say "All passengers, show your passports." Why pick on a particular lot of passengers? I think it should be a policy to see that this matter is not repeated, because it is an insult to the citizens of the Federation of Malaya.

Mr Speaker, Sir, then I go back again to the Ministry of Internal Security. The Ministry of Internal Security has been very active recently arresting people and locking them up without giving them a trial in a court of law. I have said it before, and I say it again, that it is a denial of democratic principle, it is a shame on a democratic government that such a law should exist. The policy of the Ministry of Internal Security should be not to lock up people without trial but to bring them to trial. The exception should be to lock them up; the rule should be to bring them to trial. What is happening now is that it is a rule to lock them up; the exception is to bring them to trial. It is contrary to what normally takes place in a democracy.

Speaking on the Ministry of Internal Security, there are several factors which can be spoken of, but I do not intend to take the time of this House at this meeting, because we will have a golden opportunity when the Speech from the Throne is delivered some time early next year and I will certainly go into more detail on the question of internal security.

Coming now to the question of the Ministry of Rural Development, a lot has been said on it yesterday and the

day before. I would add one thing more. From time to time we have read statements from the MCA saying "Now we are going to put up a plan for the new villages." May I ask, why all this time there were no plans for the new villages? Why is it that all this time representatives of the MCA sitting on the bench opposite me did not think of putting up a plan for the new villages? Was then our allegations, our accusations untrue or true that the new villages did not have a plan to benefit from rural development? It only proves our point that rural development was not for the benefit of all Malayan citizens. It proves our point that although the tax money of this country is collected in the form of income tax, of gambling, such as Social Welfare Lotteries—we know who buys the most and we know who pays the most tax—is it not a fact that this Government is criminally responsible for neglecting the new villagers all these years and not using at least part of that money for their development? Therefore, I appeal that rural development of the new villages should proceed immediately and should receive priority over all other projects, because they have been delayed and denied their rightful claim to rural development. If that is done, perhaps, there will be some vindication of an otherwise unanswerable guilt on the part of the Federation Government. Rural development for the new villages does not only mean the cutting of bridal paths; it means light, water, drains, roads and all amenities that a town can get, because new villagers are living very, very close to towns. It is hoped that that development will get priority over everything else in the coming year. Otherwise another pledge would be a broken pledge.

Mr Speaker, Sir, with regard to rural development in other areas, I think it would be fair to say that there has been some improvement in the kampong areas of this country. But I think it is also fair to say that it is not in keeping with, or not in proportion to the amount of money wasted under the rural development, and I emphasise the word *wasted*, because millions of dollars go in. Finally, what

you see is not comparative to the millions of dollars that you put in, the reason being—as was said in this House by I think the Honourable Member from Tanjong—you have to make allowance,—if you like to put it that way, for corrupt practices, for cheating by contractors, for lack of supervision by those who should supervise. You will find in many cases that the work is sub-standard work; you will find in many cases that the projects are not completed within the time they are given to be completed; you will find that penalties which should be collected are not collected; and you will also find that the same contractors who cannot perform their duties properly are given the same contracts again under rural development—I think it should be the policy of the Ministry to see that if once a contractor cannot perform his duties that man should not be given a second chance of another entirely new contract to carry out the same failure which he carried out on the previous occasion. Surely there is some suspect, there is something wrong somewhere, and I ask that the Ministry look very carefully into the State level activities with regard to these matters, because undoubtedly there is a great deal for criticism and that criticism is to a large extent proper.

Now, I come to the Ministry of Transport, and here I refer to the question of diesel engines on what were petrol-engine motor cars. I say that without sufficient notice the Minister of Transport, or through his officers, decided that such cars will not be licensed as a rule, but that as an exception some of them may be re-licensed. I have tried to find out the reason why. The only reason which I have been able to get is that a diesel-powered engine may not be strong enough to pull what was originally a petrol engine motor car in the sense that the power will not be good enough and it cannot get away quickly which may cause a traffic danger.

Now, is there any substance in this argument? Perhaps in one out of ten, there may be substance, but in the

other nine, I think there is no substance. Can the Honourable the Minister of Transport enlighten this House at a later stage by telling us what tests have the Road Transport Department carried out to justify such an observation? What are the statistics of accidents of diesel engine motor cars in relation to petrol engine cars? If there are other reasons for refusing to re-license these motor cars, then let us have those reasons. Let us know what they are, so that those affected by this will know it, because the impression now—and I have no doubt it is a wrong impression—is that this is an attempt to protect foreign countries which produce petrol engine motor cars only, and not diesel engine cars. That is the impression which has grown; and if that is not so, then that impression must be dispelled by a proper explanation, which has not yet come out despite very strong protests by persons who have this type of cars. I would appeal to the Honourable Minister, in the absence of any statistics of danger to other road users, that as a policy these cars be re-licensed for a period of at least one year more, so that within that time they can do something with their motor cars—either sell them off slowly as scrap or do whatever they like. If suddenly you were to stop a man using his motor car, what on earth is he going to do?

**The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon):** Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. We have never stopped anyone suddenly. In fact, I think the Honourable Member should be fair enough to mention that on receipt of his telegram I did send my Commissioner to look into this matter. We never stopped anyone; in fact, we gave a period of grace of six months.

**Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam:** That was true, but I would like to speak about subsequent events. But if the Minister would like me to thank him beforehand, I certainly would do that (*Laughter*) and say that on a telegram being sent by me the Honourable Minister was very kind—and I thank him most humbly for being good enough, and I say it most sincerely—

to reply to that telegram and, I think, he also sent his Commissioner down to Ipoh. Unfortunately, I was not there but he did see the Member for Menglembu and did give an assurance that on representations being made individual cases would be considered. But there was no wholesale extension of six months. Subsequently, on letters being written—I wrote, I think, two and both were turned down, and I understand a number of others were turned down too—one or two individual cases were approved. I agree but what I am saying is, let us give a blanket approval for another year in the absence of any statistics to show that it is definite danger to the public. What can we lose by extending these licences for another year? They will know and say “Next year we cannot have these motor cars. Let us deal with them now. If we like, we can burn them up or throw them into the river.” Let us give them ample time. If suddenly somebody says that you are not to wear brown shoes any more—and you have only brown shoes—what are you going to do? What are you going to do if you have no money to buy black shoes? Are you going to walk barefooted? (*Laughter*). So I ask the Honourable Minister, while thanking him very much, to kindly consider my request, and not to be annoyed because I did not mention his co-operation earlier. If he considers it in that light, I am sure he will decide that on the grounds of pure humanitarian sympathy, at least, a blanket extension of one year should be given; and if that is done, I think it will be fair and proper. I do not say that these diesel engines, these American cars, should be licensed for all time. There seems to be good reasons, otherwise the Government is not going to start a new campaign for nothing at all. But give them ample time.

Again on the question of the Ministry of Transport, we in Ipoh are having some great difficulties. Now, Ipoh is a fast expanding town and, as a matter of policy, the Municipality from time to time asks bus companies to extend their routes to our new housing areas and the matter goes

through the formal channels—the extension of the route would be, say, about 4 or 5 miles. The bus company concerned says, “Well, we do not want to extend our routes.” When we ask for reasons, the bus company says, “Well, when we apply for extension of our routes the Transport Department tells us, “If you extend your routes, then you must open your capital to other people to come in.” The bus company concerned says, “Well, we do not want all these headaches; we do not want to extend our route. We keep our company to ourselves.” In other words, there is the question of the participation of our Malay brethren in the transport industry. It is because of that problem that many people in Ipoh cannot get buses near their housing estates. Now, either the Honourable Minister must make it a policy to say that in cases of that nature that rule does not apply; or the Honourable Minister must make it a policy to see that the bus company which operates on that new road does so under the policy of the Government. Here I must mention that the bus company concerned is operated and owned by MCA supporters—not by PPP supporters; and therefore the Minister should have no trouble in convincing them that it is only fair to open their business to our Malay brothers to come in and extend their route. So, I ask the Honourable Minister kindly to investigate this matter. Being of the same Party, there should be very little difficulty in the matter and there should be no reluctance, since they follow the Alliance policy of wholeheartedly opening their doors to such participation and brotherly co-operation. It is regrettable that we can do nothing but can only ask. They say, “We do not want any of these headaches. We run our bus routes and we keep quiet.” I think it is a wrong policy. The Honourable Minister of Transport should either give a new company to run the bus route, or see that something is done. We cannot leave things as they are. It is unfair to the people of the country.

Coming next to the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications.

I say that one very great matter concerning the people is the need of public telephone booths. The Telecommunications Department says, “We cannot make money here; we cannot put a telephone booth here”—and for miles around there is no telephone booth. I would ask the Honourable Minister to advise the Telecommunications Department that they should put up telephone booths even in some places where it might not be profitable, because otherwise it is going to hinder the people's necessity.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on a motion for approving the Budget estimates, perhaps the most important things are the policies on which money is going to be spent. Now, I have tried to say very few things which are wrong with the Government policies. I have no doubt that there are many more which will be picked on by other speakers, but before I conclude, I would say that whatever the money the Government may spend, whatever improvements it may make in this country and whatever benefits it may give to the people, it will not be sufficient or it will not be appreciated, if you do it for any particular part of the country, or for any particular section of the country. Benefits must be to the people of the nation. When your estimates are drawn up in such a way that the benefits are only to sections of the community, then those benefits are not benefits recognised by the people of this country. It is a matter of great importance that our Constitution, I say, is not a fair one to the people of this country and the time will come when this Government, or some other government which steps into the foot of the present Government, will have to take steps to amend the Constitution of this country once and for all time to give to all the peoples of this country equality—equality under the law, equality of rights in every and any way, and equality of opportunity solely and absolutely on merits and nothing else. The Constitution must be amended to bring in a state where colour, race or religion shall have no bearing on the rights of citizens of this country, and it is to that end that my Party will

always go on fighting for, will always go on striving for; and with the help of intelligent Members of this House I am sure one day we will be able to make that a reality.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have not touched on the Education Ministry, because it is my intention to do so when the Speech from the Throne comes in next year, but I would only summarise what I have to say. The Education policy, known as the Rahman Talib policy, is a matter which is not accepted by a large section of the community of this country. It is not accepted because it is a violation of a promise made and guaranteed by the Prime Minister of this country to his other two partners—the MCA and the MIC—a promise to preserve and sustain the Chinese and Tamil languages of this country. The Education policy destroys it from the very word “Go” and for that reason it will never be accepted. You may find silence, but silence does not mean consent and does not mean approval. The time will come when that policy of this Government will be thrown overboard and rejected.

Mr Speaker, Sir, of crime in this country, I am sure the Honourable Member for Larut Utara will be very worried or perturbed to hear that in his area ‘Tiger Generals’ belonging to the Malay race have recently been arrested—‘Tiger Generals’ in a secret society. Perhaps, it is only an indication of the Honourable Member’s lack of supervision of his constituency, (*Laughter*) that ‘Tiger Generals’ can also arrive in the area of Larut and Matang, and I am sure the Honourable Member will certainly like to go back and . . . .

**Enche’ Tajudin bin Ali (Larut Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Di-tempat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah tempat yang sangat aman dan damai, ta’ ada sa-orang pun yang jahat. Dia kata Tanjong Tualang-kah atau Larut Utara? Which one is it?

**Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I thank the Honourable Member for Larut Utara. I will accept

the Honourable Member’s word that it is not from his constituency but that it is from his neighbour’s constituency which is also under Alliance control. However, the significant point is this—the Honourable Member continually, in this House, has been saying, “*orang-orang asing*, very dangerous, they should be put on an island.” But now we get *orang-orang Melayu* becoming ‘Tiger Generals’. That is the position the country is getting to, and I implore the Honourable Member for Larut Utara to kindly look after his neighbour’s constituency, so that the ‘Tiger Generals’ cannot create trouble.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand that in Kedah secret societies organised and run by our Malay brothers are in operation, particularly in Alor Star town, where people cannot even sit down in peace, and I do hope that the Prime Minister, coming from Kedah, would take steps to see that secret societies are not tolerated in Kedah.

Sir, crime statistics of the Federation of Malaya show that Kuala Lumpur leads in crime—that is the official statistics show that Kuala Lumpur town after the Alliance Government took over control of the Municipality of Kuala Lumpur leads in crime. Statistics show that Penang is second, and here I do not blame the Socialist Front at all. I think we all know where they come from—perhaps, the Mah Cheng Youth; but it is significant that statistics show that from the time that Ipoh fell to the Peoples’ Progressive Party, crime has come down and it is the lowest of the Municipalities in the Federation. Therefore, what is the policy of this Government? How dare the Honourable the Minister of Justice go to Penang and say that Ipoh leads in crime, Ipoh has free lawyers for all criminals? How dare anybody make a statement contrary to governmental facts and figures? Is that the responsibility of a Minister? Is that the responsibility of a person who was once a member of the honourable profession? What is the policy of the Ministry of Justice? Is it the policy of the Ministry of Justice to give justice to people or deny justice to the people? Let us assume that

Ipoh has free legal aid for persons charged in courts of law. Is that right or wrong? Does the Honourable Minister of Justice know what the Commission of International Jurists said at a recent meeting—an authoritative body consisting of members from all democratic countries?—"It is a fundamental right of a human being with whatever crime he is charged to have at his disposal the services, free or otherwise, of a man learned in the law and qualified to practise before the law in the country in which he resides." That is the fundamental right of a human being, and if Ipoh has a Bar which is good enough to give free legal service to each and everyone charged with a crime, then Ipoh can be proud of it; and anyone who criticises that should be ashamed of it and hide his head like an ostrich without showing it. That is not the law which I learnt in England and not the law which any member of the Bar learnt in the Federation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it was a shocking statement, shocking to every member of the Bar of the Federation of Malaya. But I assure the Honourable the Minister of Justice that if there is any legal aid free to people charged with crime in Ipoh then, I think, the Minister himself knows from which office that free legal aid for political purposes comes from. I think the Honourable the Minister of Justice knows it—I know it, the courts of law know it. The records will show who bailed out persons charged with extortion, gangsterism, killing and violence. Who bailed them out? The MCA chairman of the various areas, MCA secretaries of the various areas—they bailed them out. They paid the bail and used them as their men for running their elections. Hold an inquiry, a public inquiry. You accuse the PPP—good enough. We accuse the MCA, and we can prove the accusation. Hold that inquiry, if you dare, if you have got the guts, if you have the courage, and then we will see who, if anybody, is creating havoc in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it should be the policy of the Ministry of Justice not to interfere with the administration of

justice so far as it concerns the citizens of the country; it will be a denial of a fundamental right if you do. I appeal to the Minister to control his emotions and not make irresponsible statements because as a fellow member of the Bar it is, I would say, most heart rending for us to read those statements from time to time, as in the first place they are against facts, secondly, they are statements which should never be made, because in doing so it is against all concepts of legal practitioners in this country, or in any other country in the world.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the course of years to come elections will be held in this country—here I would refer to the Ministry of the Interior that is with regard to elections—and I ask one question to which I think a definite answer should be given, because there has been considerable anxiety over this matter. Now, it has been suggested that local council elections may not be held next year. Is this true or is it not true, or is it undecided as yet? When I say local council elections, I mean elections to town councils and municipalities. I ask these questions and would be grateful if answers would be given:

- (1) Is it true that elections will not be held next year? If the answer is in the negative, then could we know whether Government is considering this question at all, or whether it is left as it was before and, in the meantime, there is no question of allowing elections being held.
- (2) Is it true that the Government is considering holding State and Parliamentary elections at one and the same time? If the answer is in the negative, is this matter being considered by the Government?
- (3) I hope that the Ministry of the Interior is aware that in two areas—I use the words local councils now in relation to village councils—in Perak, that is Temoh and Bidor there was a deadlock (PPP 5: MCA 5) as a result of which councils

could not be formed. That was four months ago. The State Government has stated that in view of the deadlock fresh elections must be held. In the meantime, I assume the District Officer together with somebody nominated by the State Government is running these two areas. There is no indication when elections are going to be held, and I am sure that the Honourable Minister will agree that a lag of four months for people to be without elected representatives is a long time—and I do not know for how long more. Perhaps, the Honourable Minister will hurry up the State Government to hold elections so that one side or the other can run the town councils according to the will and wish of the people. That is vital and I hope that will be done.

Mr Speaker, Sir, thank you. I think that is all.

**Enche' Chin See Yin (Seremban Timor):** Mr Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I would like to refer to a statement made by the Honourable Minister of Finance, which is contained in paragraph 100, page 43, of his Budget Speech, and which reads:

"At the same time it is proposed to increase the duty on bets from the present long standing rate of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. It is estimated that on this new basis, the total duty on bets and "3 digits" would amount to some \$7 million a year."

Mr Speaker, Sir, I propose to ask these questions. How is this game of "3 digits" going to benefit the people in this country and is it not causing damage, sufferings and hardships to the people in this country? If the estimated taxation will amount to somewhere in the region of \$7 million—if you work it out, and this is simple arithmetic, it will be appreciated that the "turnover" (this word is usually used in business, but in this case in gambling) will be between the region of \$47 to \$50 million a year—who are the people who are generally interested in or drawn into this game of "3 digits", which is officially per-

mitted to be played in all towns in this country? They are men from the working class; they are men who are artisans and farmers; and they are men from small towns, villages and kampongs. If we were to look into it very carefully, or think about it very carefully, then we will realise, or the first thing that strikes our mind is whether they can afford to gamble away their earnings. Now, how much does an average wage-earner get a month? I think one can safely say that it is not more than \$150 a month. That is the average amount a working man in this country at the moment is getting,—and to say that under this rural development one is going to get \$350 a month, thus bringing up a high standard of living, is something imaginary. Therefore, Sir, if it is within the region of \$150 to \$200 a month—the average earning of a person with a minimum of, let us say, five members in his family—and in 52 weeks in a year people are gambling away their money, and in a week there are at least one or two races, what happens? On the race day, or the day before, you will find in these licensed premises, or with operators of these "three digits" in towns, a very large number of people who are generally new village and kampong folks. I would ask Honourable Members to go there and see things for themselves. What happens there? How many of them will really get the winning numbers? And in a town like Seremban, every month or at every race, a sum of thirty-five to forty thousand dollars is collected for a race on the "3 digits"? How many working men have contributed towards that; and how many women and children would suffer from mal-nutrition?

Sir, the original intention of the Turf Club was not for the public to gamble. It was only intended, like any other Clubs, for the members to go there and spend their time. Today it is open to the public. It has caused so much hardships, so much sufferings; it has broken up homes causing separation: women as a result of gambling on this "3 digits" have been demoralised and some of them have

committed suicide. If we look back to the days of the Japanese Occupation when gambling was encouraged everywhere, Mr Speaker, Sir, I think you might recollect having heard or seen how homes had been broken up, how children had been sold, and how people committed suicide, robbery and murder for the sake of getting a few dollars just to gamble away because that craze had got hold of the people.

Now, Sir, business in every town is almost difficult; and some, you can say, are at standstill. Why should it be so? It is because the circulation of money is not much. All that money has now gone to the "3 digits". What happens, Sir, is that the workers have no money; the small traders will not be able to settle their bills owing to the bigger traders; and the bigger traders to the importers. Therefore, is this "3 digits" doing any good to the country, or is it doing more harm than good? I was told in a written answer that to control gambling would do more harm than good. To my mind, Sir, it is just the contrary. Go around the town and see things for yourself. Have a team in every town and ask them to submit a report and then consider whether it is necessary to put an end to this "3 digit" gambling.

It is important because without business this country will not be able to stand on its own legs. The Government will not have money, because no taxes will go to the Federal Treasury. Due to the Employees Provident Fund monthly collection, the businessmen have already a problem because money is lacking in circulation. This three-digit game is going to make things much worse. In addition to this controlled gambling, they have got *chee fah*. This *chee fah* game is being operated with the assistance of kids and they tempt mostly the women in the new villages to gamble away the little they can ill afford. I think it is important that legislation should be made by which people convicted for assisting in this *chee fah* game could be sent to a penal island. These operators are like bandits. If laws could be enacted during the Emergency period to deal with bandits, I think

we should have similar laws for such operators. They have done untold harm and created much hardships to the innocent people who live in the villages and kampongs. Sir, I think it is now time for the Government to get down to it and put an end to this three digits, four digits and *chee fah* gambling in this country. It is not I alone who stand up in this House to ask the Government to consider the position. The Chambers of Commerce and other associations have made appeals and representations to the Government. Do it now before it is too late.

Sir, I will now deal with the subject matter of "mushroom" insurance companies. Though they are now under liquidation, there are certain facts which we have got to consider. When these "mushroom" insurance companies were registered, in each case it was necessary for them to comply with the requirements of the law. And what are they? One of them was the requirement of a deposit of \$200,000. Then the law was amended to ask for more. The Honourable the Minister of Finance has told us that a very large number have made no deposits, and yet they were permitted to operate. Why were they permitted to operate? It is a question that we must ask ourselves, but have we done anything about it? I think it is an act of negligence on the part of those who are responsible for permitting these insurance companies to carry on business without the required deposit. The people in this country trusted the Government, and because they are registered insurance companies the people subscribed for their policies, and now the people are suffering a loss. I think for its negligence, the Government must be made responsible and the offending officers should be punished. I ask that when the amount is payable, let the Government contribute a sum towards it, so that the liquidators can make payments to the claimants. Speaking about liquidation and the liquidators, Sir, I understand that some of the liquidators have returned the claims made because they were not supported by receipts.

Sir, I ask that the liquidators be requested to be more liberal, because after the payments having been made by the contributors it is generally the practice that they do not keep the receipts. But the payments have been recorded in the books. Therefore, Sir, if these books have been submitted, it should be sufficient to prove that they have subscribed a certain amount for which they have now claimed. So I hope the liquidators will be asked to be more liberal.

The external policy of the Government, to my mind, is inconsistent. It is inconsistent because, if we read the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance, our economic position is more or less tied to the Western Bloc, and we are being led by the nose to do a lot of unwise things. We have now been dragged firstly into the formation of Malaysia. Soon there will be a quarrel between this Government and the Philippines which is claiming North Borneo. This is a problem of Britain, and now we will be trapped. Further, we have been brought into the Sino/Indian conflict. It is in fact not a conflict, but a dispute over a piece of land which India claims as belonging to India and Communist China claims that it belongs to Communist China. We immediately and very hastily started a fund—we call it the Save Democracy Fund. The name in itself indicates a fighting fund, but we have heard the Honourable Prime Minister telling us that it is not intended for that purpose but that it is intended for a more humane reason. Now, Sir, as I said the other day, if it is for that reason, then let that Fund be given to those refugees who ran away from Communist controlled territories into Hongkong. Why only to one section of the population in the world, why not to the other? The Chinese refugees in Hongkong, I think, should also be considered. But why were they not considered? For that reason, Sir, I say we are not consistent. The Honourable Minister of the Interior the other day in reply to this comment, said that I spoke for the Chinese, and when I wanted to explain he refused to give way. However, now I have an oppor-

tunity to explain why I said so, why I brought up this subject matter. You will remember, Sir, I had said that communal discussions will always take place inside and outside this House because, as the ruling party itself consists of the UMNO, MCA and MIC. The UMNO purports to represent the Malays, the MCA purports to represent the Chinese, and the MIC purports to represent the Indians. Therefore, Sir, I say that as regards the Chinese refugees—the MCA, which purports to represent the Chinese, prefers to remain silent—someone has got to speak for the Chinese, and as I am a citizen of the Federation of Malaya, I think there is nothing wrong in that, since the MCA prefers to remain silent. That explains why I spoke on that matter, and why it is necessary for me to explain.

Sir, I would like to touch on the education policy of this country. I agree with the Honourable Member for Ipoh that it is a policy which is not acceptable to all in the country. I will speak more about it at a later date, but I will touch on one or two existing subjects which are, to my mind, very important, and I hope the Minister of Education will look into them. The first concerns a Chinese Girls' School at Kuala Lumpur, which is an independent school. Some time in November this School made an application for an extension of two wings. An application for this extension was submitted to the Education Department, Selangor, and it was satisfied that this School complied with the requirements. Plans were submitted and fees for the plans were paid to the Municipality at Kuala Lumpur. Work was about to commence on the extensions, but the School was awaiting the final approval from the Chief Education Officer. Strangely enough, the C.E.O. asked a certain member of the Board whether he was going to accept Government aid, and the reply was: "We are considering." Much to the surprise of the management a letter was soon received and it stated as follows: "I beg to inform you that as the enrolment of your School is beyond what is desirable, approval for further extension cannot

be given by the Ministry of Education.” This is really surprising Sir, and I do not propose to comment further on this.

I will now refer to a subject matter in my own home town of Seremban. It is about the registration of pupils. In this case, every school has to register pupils for next year. Some time during the second week of November this year a Chinese School by the name of Sin Min Chinese School at Murray Street, Seremban, was told by the Chief Education Officer that it would not get a share from among the other schools which had registered pupils, and it was further told that unless it could get a piece of land to put up a new school, this School would not get Government aid in future. What is the actual policy, I do not know. To my mind, Sir, the intention is to close down this Chinese school. Is it a good thing, may I ask? I hope the Minister of Education will kindly look into this matter.

Now, Sir, on the question of transport, I wish to refer to taxi licences in particular, because there are quite a number of taxis in my town which are driven by drivers who do not own them; nor are they the paid drivers. They merely hire these taxis from the owners at very exorbitant rates; and in order to make a profit, they have to make several trips a day between Seremban and Kuala Lumpur or between Seremban and Malacca. As a result, Sir, they have got to drive very fast, sometimes so dangerously fast that the lives of the passengers are at the mercy of these drivers. I do not blame the drivers for taking the risk, because unless they make a certain number of trips, they will not be able to pay for the hire of the car, and they will not make a profit. Therefore, it is not a good thing to give licences to those who do not operate the taxis themselves. Why not give a licence to each of these taxi drivers, who are at present paying for the hire of these taxis, so that they can earn an honest living?

These are the things which I propose to say just now, but I will have more to say when we deal with the Budget in detail.

### **Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):**

Mr Speaker, Sir, I propose this morning to deal solely with the speech of the Honourable Minister of Finance rather than on the Budget proposals itself. It will be seen from the speech that although the Honourable Minister of Finance is fully aware of the gravity of the financial situation facing this country in the future, nevertheless, he tries as much as possible to hide facts from the people and tries to give an impression, by his Budget, that everything is going on according to plan. However, Sir, even the Minister himself cannot afford to cover up everything, because he realises that sooner or later his weaknesses will be exposed.

However, Sir, I would like to refer to a few passages which will give us an idea as to the economic future of this country. On page 7 of his speech, Sir, we were told that:

“The steady fall in rubber prices since 1960 and the decline which has set in even in the price of tin this year has resulted in a steady deterioration in the terms of trade. Whereas in 1960 the favourable trade balance on merchandise account was \$905 million, the figure for 1961 was \$524 million, and for 1962 it is expected to be only \$350 million. The worsening of the terms of trade in 1962, and the direct and indirect effects of the substantial increase in Government expenditure under the Second Five-Year Plan, seem likely to cause a major swing in our balance of payments. The current deficit in 1961 was about \$30 million, and in 1962 it is expected to rise to over \$200 million. To a small extent the balance of payments deficit on current account will be offset by a net inflow of funds from abroad into the private sector. Nevertheless, a substantial loss of foreign exchange reserves in 1962 is in prospect.”

Sir, later on the Minister went on to talk about the Second Five-Year Plan and expressed concern on the probability of capital formation being below target. However, Sir, from the whole text of his speech, it is quite clear that the deficit is met by using up our reserves and also from loans to some extent.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to deal here with one aspect of the problem, and that is the question of industry. In the speech of the Minister it is stated here very clearly the concern of industrialisation, and as a result he expressed the hope that the M.I.D.F.L.

would be able to remedy this particular problem to some extent. However, Sir, I must point out that as far as the M.I.D.F.L. is concerned, from what we have been told by the Honourable Minister himself, it will be in a position to finance the small industries in the years to come. However, as far as the M.I.D.F.L. is concerned, it has been pointed out to us again that it is free from political influence, being financed from banks, insurance companies and private individuals. But, Sir, the Minister of Finance was not kind enough to tell us who those private individuals are and who have the privilege of contributing to the capital of this particular authority. The point, Sir, is this: to what extent the M.I.D.F.L. is able to assist is a matter of conjecture; and we hope that it will be able to do so in the years to come when they have the funds. However, the important point is this—as I have pointed out yesterday, the issue is that, as far as the Government is concerned, the Government is concerned over investment from the private sector: and I did suggest yesterday in the course of the debate on the Five-Year Development Plan that if the Government was going to ensure sufficient industrialisation in this country, then it should play a more positive part—I even suggested that it should participate in industry itself.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I heard a broadcast report of the debate in which the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry said that I called for the nationalisation of industries. However, that is not exactly what I meant, and I would like to clarify this particular point here. The Government can participate in industries in various ways. For example, Government can do it jointly with the general public—a joint venture. In industries which the public is not prepared, or the general commercial community is not prepared or have not the means of doing it themselves, I see no reason why the Government should not play a part in this. The Government can even participate jointly with co-operative ventures—and the urea factory is one case in point. The urea factory is a

perfectly sound venture, as everybody knows about it, but it is not in a position to run it because it has no funds. And since Government is so keen in having more industries, I see no reason why the Government should refrain from financing this urea factory, thus running it jointly with this co-operative.

There are many fields in which the Government can play a part, particularly with co-operative organisations, in establishing industries in this country. And I am afraid that this selfish adherence to what is described as the free enterprise philosophy is not going to get us anywhere, and the Minister himself realises this in his appeal to industry. According to his speech the private sector will not reach its target, and this is testimony of the fact that the free play of private enterprise will not result in Government reaching its objective.

Well, if the Government is prepared to go further, perhaps, it can even venture into industrial field itself. We merely have to take a look at the industrial development in various countries in Europe, particularly after World War II—that was a period in which private enterprises were quite reluctant to go into various industries, because they were not sure of the future in any particular industry, and as such were very reluctant. As a result, we have examples of State participation in industries in various countries, and they have done so quite successfully.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to the Austrian example of State participation in industrial projects. The organisation there is quite unique in that the State industry is run somewhat like a limited liability company in which the State owns all the shares and which was run in accordance with the practice or with the principle of a private concern, and the Board would have not only representatives nominated by the State, not only from experts, but also from people in the trade union movement, so that you have full co-operation of capital and labour in

this very unique enterprise, and this is a matter which is . . . .

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Dr Lim Swee Aun):** Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification—it is unfortunate that the Honourable Member was not here yesterday, but I did say in my reply that it was the Government's policy to initiate, to start industries whenever necessary, and I did quote the example of the National Pineapple Cannery where the Government will be starting the industry and later handing it over to the people who grow the pineapples through buying shares in the co-operatives. I have already explained that yesterday, and I do not see why he should advise us again on that point.

**Enche' Tan Phock Kin:** Mr Speaker, Sir, I am afraid there is a marked difference. If the Honourable Minister will listen more carefully, he will realise that I am not concerned with starting an industry and handing it back to somebody else. I am advocating something quite different in that even the Government could run the industry—not only commence the industry, but run the industry even when it is on its feet. This proposal is put forward in view of the fact that there is hardly any provision for industrial development in the Five-Year Plan. And if the Minister is talking of doing it, he is merely thinking of doing things on a very small scale indeed, a scale which involves practically very little expenditure. What he is thinking of is assistance in the early formation of such industries—and as he himself realises, it is getting him nowhere. He has expressed the concern that industrialisation will not reach its target, and I am putting forward this proposal merely as a means of assisting him, so that if the idea is being adopted, perhaps, he may find that industrialisation will proceed on a much quicker scale.

Mr Speaker, Sir, coming now to the question of rubber and tin, I have already spoken at great length, during the debate on the motion in regard to the Five-Year Development Plan, on the question of price stabilisation for

rubber, and so it is not my intention here to repeat it. However, Sir, I would like to stress on one particular aspect of the speech which refers to our public debt. The Honourable Minister of Finance took great pains to point out to us the rise in the level of public debt charges and in paragraph 52 of his speech he has this to say:

"The level of public debt charges has risen steadily in recent years and will continue to rise in the future as the Second Five-Year Plan envisages continuous borrowing throughout the period to finance a substantial proportion of the investment required . . . ."

He further stated:

"I do not regard the present level of the public debt as unduly excessive as external debt liabilities are acceptable in relation to export earnings . . . ."

Again, he went on to say:

"To finance non-income producing projects from loans, however desirable they may be, is to impose an unfair burden on posterity as the loans will have to be repaid out of future taxation."

Well, these statements are very true indeed, but we must realise that if we have to resort to external borrowings, it is merely one aspect of hiding the problem from the general public to say that this particular loan is to be utilised for income-producing projects and as such it is justified, while at the same time squandering money away on non-income producing projects with our own funds. It must be realised that had the Government been more prudent in its expenditure, and without a great deal of many "prestige" projects which they have already started, the need for external borrowing will not be so great; and merely to tell us under the cloak of pretending that all these loans are actually to be used for income-producing projects, and as such they are justified, is merely an excuse, and I am sure time will be the best judge of this. What we are saying here is that the resources of this country can be spent more wisely than it has been done by the Government today. We know very well that we have limited resources and, with the fall in our national income, with the fall in the price of rubber, our income is depreciated to a considerable degree, so much so that we have started to

utilise our external reserves. And to pretend that because we are still in a position to borrow money, and because, as the Minister puts it, our credit worthiness is good, does not mean that we should utilise this for purposes of throwing it away on "prestige" projects which are not going to earn us any income. So I am afraid, Sir, this is a false argument put in deliberately to mislead the people.

Sir, I have pointed out yesterday the gravity of the Five-Year Development Plan in that our growth in population has outstripped our productivity, and the Minister has turned round and said that I do not know what I am talking about. In the course of putting forward that point, I took great pains to illustrate to the Minister that the two assumptions made by him, mainly in regard to rubber prices and the rate of population growth, have changed in the course of the last two years; and he has made no attempt whatsoever to refute that argument, but merely turned round and said that I do not know what I am talking about. If that is so or otherwise, it is for him to prove with more concrete examples rather than by merely putting forward general statements. So much about public debts.

Sir, on paragraph 56 of his speech, there is a reference to assistance received from various organisations—from the United Nations, Colombo Plan experts and Peace Corps volunteers. Though we appreciate the assistance that is being given by the people from the various countries, we must also be very careful in a country like ours. We may be very friendly to one section, and we may be friendly with them today, but we do not know what is going to happen tomorrow. Sir, I believe that at the present moment there is a considerable number of Americans in this country serving in various Ministries and these people are eligible for information of the Ministries concerned. We must realise that as far as these people are concerned they are not our citizens, and as such we cannot be sure of their loyalty to us. We have read of instances in which

even citizens of a particular country, who were serving in key positions, being accused or alleged to have given out information to other countries. We have recently heard of charges of spying in the U.K. in which the Secretary of the Central Information Bureau was charged for giving information to Yugoslavia and all that. So, we must be careful that in getting assistance we do not allow secret information to leak out. The future war is not based purely on armed warfare; it will be a psychological war and that is very important. Information can be used and psychological warfare conducted against us. We hope that the various peoples sent out here are genuinely here to assist us and are not being utilised as listening posts in this country.

Coming now to the Employees' Provident Fund, we have here a proposal to increase the number of people liable to contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund by decreasing the number of employees from five to three so that every employer who employs three or more will in future be liable to contribute to the E.P.F. We all realise that there is a lot of money in the Employees Provident Fund, and the Government in the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance have stated very clearly that as far as the E.P.F. is concerned it can only be invested in a manner provided for by the Trustee Ordinance. I have had occasion in this House to ask certain questions of the Honourable Minister of Finance to certain loans made by the Employees Provident Fund, particularly a loan of \$5 million to Hotel Merlin. This House was told by the Honourable Minister of Finance that this loan was not an ordinary loan; in other words, it arose out of extraordinary circumstances. On analysing the facts, I have my doubts as to whether it is a loan or not a loan, or whether it is really consistent with the provisions of the Trustee Ordinance. The Trustee Ordinance makes a provision that the value of any loan must not exceed two-thirds of the value of the security. I asked for certain documentary proofs and I asked for the certificate from the

valuer; I even asked who the valuers were, but unfortunately I was ruled out by you, Mr Speaker, Sir, in that those questions were contrary to the Standing Orders. However, I do not agree with that and I shall certainly raise that matter in the future. However, Sir, while speaking now, I feel that this is a matter of public importance. We have a case here in which the Minister openly admits that the loan was contrary to that particular section of the Trustee Ordinance. In other words, the value of the loan is more than two-thirds of the value of the security. However, the Minister has pointed out that there is no need to fear; that it is unlikely that the Fund will suffer any loss. But that is entirely besides the question—whether the Fund will suffer any loss in the future or otherwise is entirely irrelevant. The Trustee Ordinance is framed to safeguard the interests of the people for whom we hold money in trust and those provisions must be adhered to *in toto*. The Trustee Ordinance mentions very clearly three conditions—(i), (ii) and (iii). There is no question of adhering to (i) or (ii) or (iii); in other words, the fulfilling of one condition will do. In spite of all that, the Minister has the audacity to tell this House that everything is in order, though it is a bit out of the ordinary. Is this the way to run an organisation, or to run a Fund for which the Government is responsible? The money of the Employees' Provident Fund belongs to the various people in this country, the working people of this country, and we must see to it that, whoever he is, the Trustee will act strictly in accordance with the terms of the trust. We do not want to see the money of the working class of this country being utilised to favour certain individuals, to favour certain people because they may have certain influence with the Government. That is bound to be the implication, rightly or wrongly, if you act inconsistently with the provisions; if you deviate however little from the provisions of the Ordinance, that suspicion is bound to arise. And I felt most abhorrent to hear the Minister of Finance condoning this action of

the Employees' Provident Fund by defending it in this House. I sincerely hope that the Government will consider setting up a committee of enquiry to enquire into the practice of the Employees' Provident Fund Board, and particularly into the issue of this loan to Hotel Merlin. I hope the enquiry will be a public enquiry so that the truth will come out. What are the special circumstances that led to members of the Employees Provident Fund Board granting this loan, which, in the light of information, is most irregular.

I shall now come to the question of income tax. During the course of the debate the Minister took great pains to tell us that the Government is very concerned with the plight of the working people and that income tax will be levied on the principle of ability to pay. Though agreeing with this general statement of principle, I am more concerned with the actual action—whether our income tax system is consistent with this principle. To mention just one point, the mere fact that our limit stops at 40 per cent is testimony that the Minister is merely paying lip service to the idea of the principle of ability to pay. We must realise that in other countries the maximum has gone very much higher than 40 per cent. Even in Singapore it is much higher than this figure, if I am not mistaken it is 55 per cent. So on this particular point alone the pretence of the Minister that he agrees with this very laudable principle is exposed. Secondly, we come to his proposal of giving allowance for owner-occupiers. According to the Minister, this is a step to assist people to own houses and that it will assist the many thousands of clerical workers, particularly those who are beginning to buy houses to live in. But what are the facts behind this? Let us analyse it objectively. Who is going to benefit from this particular concession? It is not going to be Enche' Ahmad who is working in the Audit Department, or Ah Kow who is working in the Income Tax Department, who earns sufficient money to buy a house on instalment by getting a loan from the Malaya Borneo Building Society, because people like

this will be buying a house that may cost them perhaps \$9,000 or \$10,000 paying an initial payment of a few thousand dollars and then paying the rest by instalments.

The annual value of their house may perhaps come to \$700 a year. But from that \$700, without any concession, they will be allowed deductions for interest paid to the Borneo Housing Society which will perhaps come to \$300 or \$400, deductions for assessment paid on the house, and deductions for repairs to the house. When we take all these into consideration the annual value of \$700 will, after all these deductions, be equal to \$100 assessable income. On the other hand, we may have a big business man who owns a fabulously large house in Circular Road or Ampang Road, with an annual value of \$20,000 or \$30,000. Being a man of means, he need not borrow money to buy a house. The house may have been bought by him a long time ago, or it may have been a house which he has inherited from his father, who has left a great deal of money to him. So, this particular man, who is already very rich and who can well afford to pay an additional income tax on the \$30,000 annual value of his house, is allowed to go free. He need not pay any tax, thereby reducing his income tax. So, Sir, it is quite clear that this is a move to make the rich richer. It is not a move to assist the poor people, because, as I have pointed out, the poor is not going to benefit very much since they are already indebted—they purchased the house from loans and not from their own money. So, I sincerely hope that the Honourable the Minister of Finance will not try to deceive the people of this country by telling us half-truths about this proposal of giving concession to house owners. I must say here that if the Honourable the Minister of Finance is really sincere about collecting taxes in accordance with the principle of ability to pay, then he must review the whole income tax structure and make it really so.

The Honourable the Minister of Finance even suggested that, as far as salaried workers are concerned, he is

going to have a new system whereby they shall pay as they earn. He feels that it is going to be great assistance to them, because they would not have to pay a lump sum at the end of the year. He even went to the extent of prejudging that salaried workers are so irresponsible that they do not know how to utilise their money, so much so that he has to do it for them. We must realise that in a capitalist society like ourselves, we can earn money with money. If the salaried workers were to invest whatever money they pay in tax every month according to the new system, by the end of the year, or when the assessment is put forward to them, which will be more than one year, they will be able to derive some financial benefit from this little financial transaction, that is, assuming that they want to do so. However, even if they do not want to do so, Government will derive benefit from this particular system in that the Government is in a position to utilise the money from this section of the population in contrast with, perhaps, the property-owning class who will have the privilege of paying income tax after the year is over. Why this discrimination, may I ask? Is the Government so distrustful of the salaried workers? Has Government so much confidence on the property-owning class that they can afford to wait whereas salaried workers must pay as they earn? My point is that if the Government is going to pursue this sort of policy, Government is in fact benefiting from the money collected, and such benefits must be credited back to the people who pay the tax. So I am suggesting here that if the Government is going to collect on the system of Pay As You Earn, then Government will definitely have to reduce the rate of taxation to this section of the population in contrast with the other section.

However, Sir, to conform to the principle of ability to pay, I would suggest that in a total review of the income tax structure, the Government should consider two rates of taxation. One is a lower rate of taxation for earned income—in other words, you can call it as income from personal

exertion, where a person will have to exert himself to earn that income; another is a higher rate of taxation for another source of income which you can call as unearned income—income from property and things like that. So, with this system of differentiation, and to tie up with the idea of Pay As You Earn, taking into consideration the question of benefits to the Government because of the time lapse, we can evolve a system of tax which I am sure will be more acceptable. This has been in practice in other countries and I see no reason why our Government, if it is sincere about the whole matter in making our tax structure more equitable, should not agree to it. It is a fact that as far as the people of this country is concerned, if you are going to be consistent with the idea of increasing productivity, we must see to it that every able-bodied person in our country, if he is able to work, must work; and this differentiation in the income tax structure will encourage this particular objective. Whatever income they may derive from property, or whatever unearned income will be extra income, and as such it is only logical that the rate of taxation should be higher. I feel, Sir, that if put into practice it will play a very important part in contributing towards increased productivity in this country.

On the question of equity in income tax, we must appreciate one very important principle, that is, consideration should be given not only to income, to what we earn, but consideration should also be given to expenditure which is considered most essential. For example, we should consider the size of a family—whether a person has a wife or children will have to be taken into consideration. We have already that provision in our rules. The other matter which we should take into consideration should be essential expenditure and one of these, I submit, Sir, is the question of medical expenses. It is important that whatever sum of money spent by a family on medical facilities should be an allowable deduction. I agree that this allowance should not be unlimited; we can limit it to \$1,000 or \$2,000 per

annum per family. By so doing it will have two effects on income tax. Firstly, it will ensure that the population as such will get a certain amount of relief. Secondly, it will ensure that as far as medical practitioners are concerned, in view of the fact that people will get an allowance for such expenditure, they will naturally demand receipts; and as such it will be sure that as far as the section that receives the money is concerned, it will have to declare because receipts are given. It is as simple as that. And I feel that whatever relief, what concession, whatever money which the Government is giving in the way of relief can be covered by extra revenue from the income side. So, Sir, in the light of what I have spoken, I would like once again to appeal to the Government in general, and to the Minister of Finance in particular, in future, to be frank with this House. We are here to discuss the affairs of our country. We on the Opposition are entitled to know exactly what is going on, and the object of such a debate is for the Opposition to ventilate all grievances, not only of the Opposition but also of the people of the country as a whole, and for the Government to remedy whatever shortcomings it may have. Democracy will only work if the Government adopts this sort of attitude. Unfortunately, however, I am afraid the Government in general, and the Minister of Finance in particular, is adopting an entirely different attitude in Parliament. Instead of discussing any issue here objectively, the Government would rather do otherwise, and sometimes the Minister of Finance even went to the extent of trying to hide facts from the House. I sincerely hope that in the course of discussion in this debate, this deplorable attitude will not be continued.

**Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berdiri ini ada-lah turut mengalu<sup>2</sup>-kan dan menyokong supaya meluluskan peruntokan wang kerana di-belanjakan bagi tahun hadapan. Saling daripada itu saya gemar menarek perhatian bahawa ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar itu ada-lah

sangat pesat berjalan dan dapat sambutan ra'ayat khas-nya bagi pehak saya ra'ayat negeri Johor dan 'am-nya di-Persekutuan ini. Kita juga telah mendapat ma'aluman bahawa rancangan ini dapat lebeh chepat daripada yang di-jangka, dengan itu saya ingin memberi satu kesimpulan ia-itu sejak alam ini terjadi, sejak bumi terbentang belum ada perkembangan, belum ada kemajuan bagaimana yang telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan pada hari ini. Sebab-nya saya nampak, ra'ayat yang tidak ada tanah di-berikan tanah, ra'ayat yang miskin di-kayakan, ra'ayat yang dahulu-nya kurus digemokkan, ra'ayat yang buta di-chelekan, mana masjid yang burok di-baharukan, parit yang sebu di-galikan, menternak kerbau lembu, babi pun di-berikan, ini-lah tuan<sup>2</sup> kerja Kerajaan Perikatan. Perdana Menteri-nya Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Abdul Rahman, Tun Haji Abdul Razak mengarahkan-nya. Semua ra'ayat berdoa supaya Kerajaan ini berkekalan.

Kemudian tersebut pula dalam Persekutuan ini sa-buah Kerajaan yang di-perintah oleh Kerajaan PAS, di-negeri Siti Wan Kembang, di-tanam padi tumbuh lalang, di-tanam getah tumbuh kemang, itu-lah menunjukkan Kerajaan PAS akan tombang (*Ketawa*).

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu tidak ada kena-mengena.

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Ada-kah on a point of order atau apa?

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:** On a point of order, Order 36 (1):

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Saya fikir dalam perkara ini, Yang Berhormat itu boleh berchakap kerana ada kena-mengena-nya.

**Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek:** Jangan-lah keterlaluan sangat.

**Enche' Ahmad bin Arshad:** Kemudian daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan ikhlas-nya gemar saya hendak menarek perhatian dalam beberapa Kementerian untok di-luluskan dalam usul ini, mudah<sup>2</sup>an dengan perhatian ini akan menjadikan satu kebajikan bersama. Di-antara-nya,

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Kementerian Pertahanan, dalam Kementerian ini ia-lah bidang kekuatan pertahanan sa-buah negara dan Kerajaan hendaklah membesarkan dan meluaskan angka tentera kita khas-nya di-Tanah Melayu dan am-nya di-masa Malaysia kelak. Apa yang saya harapkan dalam bidang usaha itu tentang pengambilan tentera<sup>2</sup> baharu di-masa yang akan datang, hendak-lah Kerajaan berwaspada benar meneliti dengan sa-penohnya serta berchermat. Hal itu tentu-lah ada dalam ingatan Kerajaan, tetapi saya memberikan pandangan sa-bagai wakil ra'ayat.

Sa-lain daripada itu hendak-lah di-tambahkan lagi pasokan askar<sup>2</sup> Melayu atau pun askar tempatan dalam Kerajaan Malaysia kelak dan di-beri peluang kapada-nya dalam perkhidmatan-nya di-Pejabat Udara dan Laut. Kita juga memberi peluang kapada warga negara Persekutuan yang bukan Melayu boleh menyumbangkan khidmat-nya dalam pertahanan negara ini. Oleh itu hendak-lah di-ambil pemuda<sup>2</sup> yang tulin yang ta'at setia kapada negeri ini dan juga kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Penyelidikan boleh-lah di-jalankan di-antara keluarga mereka tentang latar belakang dan kelakuan baik dan jahat-nya selama mereka itu berada di-Tanah Melayu ini. Boleh-lah saya berikan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan beberapa factor yang patut kita perhatikan, oleh sebab hampir<sup>2</sup> sa-paroh daripada penduduk negeri ini bukan penduduk asli. Ada di-antara-nya maseh tebal lagi kechenderongan-nya dan ta'at setia-nya kapada negara asal-nya, dengan sebab hubungan darah dan lain<sup>2</sup>-nya. Tanah Melayu ini ada-lah sa-buah negara yang telah berjaya menentang kominis sa-lama 12 tahun, tetapi maseh ada ideology kominis yang di-ikuti oleh sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> penduduk negeri ini. Hingga baharu<sup>2</sup> ini dalam Dewan ini kita telah di-edarkan satu peta 'azam Kerajaan Peking ia-itu Tanah Melayu ini akan di-jadikan impire angan<sup>2</sup>-nya kelak.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalehkan ucapan saya

dalam ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, ini ada-lah berjalan dengan baik, tetapi apa yang patut kita fikirkan ia-itu pada akhir tahun 1963 7,000 kelamin akan di-pindahkan ka-dalam kawasan luar bandar.

Apa yang saya harapkan supaya Kementerian ini memerhatikan dan mengadakan bangunan<sup>2</sup> mesjid, sebab sa-lama ini saya tengok, umpama-nya F.L.D.A. di-Kemendor mesjid<sup>2</sup> yang hendak di-tentukan oleh Kerajaan belum dapat di-dirikan, hanya penduduk<sup>2</sup> itu menumpang dalam sa-sabuah bangunan. Saya berharap bagaimana menyegerakan Balai Raya sekolah, begitu juga dengan membangunkan bangunan mesjid itu.

Yang kedua, saya nampak dalam keadaan tanah bukan semua-nya dalam kawasan itu boleh di-tanam barang<sup>2</sup> makanan untuk menambahkan makanan penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-situ, dan ada sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> tempat di-situ maseh sangat panas hawa-nya, dengan sebab itu barang<sup>2</sup> atau benda<sup>2</sup> itu ta' boleh di-tanam. Dengan ini saya mengharap-kan ia-itu keluarga<sup>2</sup> yang berjuang dalam hal tani ini nampak-nya sangat<sup>2</sup> lah sulit dan sangat kurang dalam hal makanan yang mempunyai zat. Saya nampak bahawa atas kebaikan Kementerian ini dapat-lah berunding dengan Kementerian Kebajikan Masharakat supaya dapat memberi kapada keluarga<sup>2</sup> khas-nya kanak<sup>2</sup> mereka di-situ bagi memberi barang<sup>2</sup> yang berzat saperti susu, beras, minyak dan juga pakaian waktu menghadapi hari raya. Ini ada-lah memberi kesihatan kapada kanak<sup>2</sup> dan juga kapada peneruka<sup>2</sup> tanah itu.

Saya mengalehkan ucapan atau perhatian saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri. Saya nampak ada dua tiga perkara sa-bagaimana yang telah di-chakapkan oleh Yang Berhormat wakil Seremban Timor ia-itu satu daripada perkara judi—judi tikam ekor, walau bagaimana pun perkara ini ada memberi keuntungan, atau faedah kapada hasil chukai. Tetapi, ada satu judi yang sangat berjadi<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri kita ini, khas-nya kapada orang<sup>2</sup> kampung, hasil daripada an-

joran orang<sup>2</sup> dalam bandar. Judi yang pertama ia-lah judi bola karan. Judi ini di-katakan di-bawa oleh orang<sup>2</sup> pedagang dari Singapura ka-seluruh kedai<sup>2</sup> kopi dalam negeri<sup>2</sup> Tanah Melayu untuk di-perjudikan dalam kedai kopi itu. Jadi orang ramai yang ada di-situ sama ada orang dewasa dan juga kanak<sup>2</sup> hendak bermain judi yang di-sediakan itu. Hal ini mendatangkan satu kesusahan kapada ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup>.

Yang kedua, satu judi yang baharu tumbuh nama-nya judi weh weh atau di-sebut dengan nama judi nombor 36. Judi ini satu penipuan yang sangat besar yang datang-nya dari orang<sup>2</sup> dalam bandar yang membawa perkara ini masok ka-kampung<sup>2</sup>. Judi ini mimpi-nya berharga. Jadi ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup> sentiasa tertanya<sup>2</sup>, apa kamu mimpi malam tadi? Penduduk<sup>2</sup> yang ta' tahu itu di-minta oleh orang<sup>2</sup> yang ahli judi ini mengambil rupa mimpi itu sama ada mimpi binatang, atau apa rupa yang mereka hendak tikam judi itu. Judi nombor 36 ini di-gemari oleh orang<sup>2</sup> dewasa, bukan itu sahaja bahkan orang<sup>2</sup> perempuan pun suka bermain judi ini, begitu juga kanak<sup>2</sup> kerana permainan judi ini boleh di-beli dengan harga lima sen. Saya sangat-lah susah hati oleh kerana kita baharu sahaja hendak menaikkan taraf hidup orang<sup>2</sup> luar bandar, tetapi orang<sup>2</sup> dalam bandar pula kutip duit orang<sup>2</sup> luar bandar. Saya berharap supaya Kementerian ini dapat memerhatikan, kalau boleh di-ambil satu langkah supaya di-berhentikan judi<sup>2</sup> ini agar tidak berjalan dengan berluas luasan.

Berchakap dalam hai Kementerian ini, saya mengharapkan supaya Kementerian ini dapat menghapuskan tarian<sup>2</sup> atau siaran buku<sup>2</sup> yang mengandongi unsur<sup>2</sup> kuning, kerana sekarang kita sedang membentok pembangunan akhlak dan dengan yang demikian pertumbuhan<sup>2</sup> yang saperti ini dapat di-hapuskan supaya tidak bertentangan dengan jiwa kebangsaan peribadi negeri ini. Saya ta' payah sebutkan tentang tarian kuning ini berhubung-lah dengan pertubohan atau badan kesenian untuk menentukan mana yang berupa kuning, dan mana

yang berupa asli. Tuan yang di-Pertua saya mengharapkan juga dalam soal pembangunan luar bandar ia-itu Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini supaya dapat menyemak dan memilih pada memberi senjata api kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> luar bandar, sebab pada masa ini, saya nampak dan saya telah di-beritahu oleh ra'ayat bahawa mereka ini ada di-satengah<sup>2</sup> kampung yang tidak dapat senjata api untuk membinasakan musuh tanam<sup>2</sup>an dan juga musuh pokok buah<sup>2</sup>an. Hal yang sa-macam ini, saya mengharapkan oleh sebab kita telah mengadakan Lembaga Kemajuan Kampung melalui Ranchangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, supaya di-tiap<sup>2</sup> kampung itu di-beri lima atau enam puchuk senapang dan dengan yang demikian mereka ini boleh menembak dan memusnahkan mangsa yang memusnahkan tanaman-nya.

Saya menghormati kerana Kerajaan hendak mengurangkan senjata api daripada terlepas ka-tangan orang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak bertanggung-jawab untuk keselamatan dalam negeri ini, tetapi saya memandangkan hal ini ada-lah sangat perlu untuk orang<sup>2</sup> kampung.

Berchakap dalam hal Kementerian Kesihatan, saya ada-lah mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan usaha Kerajaan yang hendak membawa 60 orang doctor ka-negeri ini dari Pilipina, kerana ra'ayat di-luar bandar terutama di-kawasan saya di-Tangkak telah menerima doctor dari Pilipina ia-itu apa yang telah di-dapati rawatan perkhidmatan-nya sangat-lah sesuai dengan keadaan dan sambutan yang di-beri oleh ra'ayat dalam negeri ini. Dengan ini saya ada-lah mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan doctor<sup>2</sup> dari Pilipina itu.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya juga nampak supaya dapat Kementerian ini mengkaji satu usaha yang lain yang sangat<sup>2</sup> di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat di-luar bandar ia-itu supaya Kerajaan membekalkan ubat<sup>2</sup> chochok kepada Pembantu<sup>2</sup> Perubatan yang pergi ka-kampung<sup>2</sup> sama ada dengan lori atau pun dengan motor bot dan juga di-Pusat<sup>2</sup> Kesihatan.

Ra'ayat di-kampung sekarang ini sangat tertarek hati dengan ubat<sup>2</sup> yang moden ini, bukan sahaja ubat pil dan

ayer, tetapi mereka juga sangat menghendaki ubat chochok, sebab mereka tahu ubat chochok ini lebeh mujarab daripada ubat<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Berkenaan dengan hal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar memberi satu gambaran yang terjadi walau pun Kerajaan tidak memberi ubat chochok kepada Pembantu Perubatan (Hospital Assistant) yang datang ka-kampung, tetapi mereka menchochok penduduk di-kampung ini dan mereka mengatakan ubat ini di-beli daripada gudang ubat saudagar. Jadi ra'ayat keliru. Mereka membuat dua kerja. Mereka yang mendapat rawatan ubat chochok ini di-kenakan bayaran pula. Saya harap perkara yang sa-umpama ini supaya Kerajaan menimbangkan sa-mula kerana kebajikan ra'ayat kita di-kampung.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar menarek perhatian Kementerian Pelajaran ia-itu supaya menambah peruntukan bagi menjalankan projek pelajaran khas-nya di-negeri Johor supaya tidak berlaku sa-bagaimana tahun 1961 ia-itu peruntukan sekolah<sup>2</sup> negeri itu di-kurangkan daripada peruntukan tahun 1960. Saya merayu hal ini sebab banyak tempat<sup>2</sup> yang berkehendakkan sekolah yang lebeh baik dan bangunan tambahan yang sempurna. Saya gemar membayangkan bahawa dalam daerah Muar sahaja tidak kurang daripada 58 buah sekolah yang patut kita beri bilek darjah baharu. Sekolah<sup>2</sup> ini sa-bagaimana telah saya katakan telah uzur—bukan sahaja di-negeri Kelantan—tetapi di-negeri Johor pun ada, tetapi kami sabar dan sabar kami ada lebeh mendalam daripada sabar PAS.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu usaha yang saya fikir mustahak ia-itu semenjak Kerajaan telah melancharkan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa penghantar dan akan di-laksanakan dalam sekolah jenis kebangsaan mulai tahun hadapan sa-lama lima tahun. Pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai salah satu mata pelajaran telah di-mulakan di-sekolah ini semenjak tahun 1960, tetapi kurang mendapat sambutan. Kemudian baharu<sup>2</sup> ini terbit pula satu usaha sa-bagaimana yang kita bacha dalam akhbar<sup>2</sup>, ia-itu

murid<sup>2</sup> di-sekolah jenis kebangsaan ini tidak suka atau achoh ta' achoh mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan, dan mereka menimbulkan kebimbangan pula kepada murid<sup>2</sup> ini. Apabila bahasa kebangsaan ini menjadi satu mata pelajaran yang mesti, mereka desak pula supaya peperiksaan bahasa kebangsaan itu di-kurang atau di-rendahkan. Sa-sunggo-h-nya mempelajari bahasa kebangsaan di-sekolah jenis kebangsaan itu jangan-lah di-jadikan tujuan mendapat bantuan Kerajaan atau ada tujuan yang lain. Kerana telah di-dapati ada gulungan atau guru<sup>2</sup>—saya tidak menudoh semua guru<sup>2</sup>—yang menaikkan perasaan murid yang bukan Melayu supaya tidak sukakan bahasa kebangsaan sama ada chara terang<sup>2</sup> atau berselindong, maka sayugia satu tindakan harus di-ambil demi kepentingan bahasa kebangsaan yang menjadi ikatan bangsa negeri ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Bekerjasama di-dalam soal memperbaiki ekonomi penduduk luar bandar. Menurut himmah saya ada satu perkara yang barangkali belum dapat Kerajaan menjalankan dengan penoh sempurna bagaimana dalam bidang<sup>2</sup> yang lain, ia-itu mereka yang mempunyai kebun atau dusun di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, menurut apa yang saya telah di-fahamkan sa-banyak 85,000 ekar. Mereka ini sentiasa menghendaki satu ikhtiar bagi melepaskan ikatan belenggu orang tengah yang mana hasil kebun-nya di-monopolikan yang memajak hasil mereka bertahun<sup>2</sup>, yang di-sebut "Pajak Musim". Saya pernah menyaksikan di-musim buah apabila tuan kebun ini menghendaki buah itu terpaksa kena beli. Mereka tidak ada upaya hendak menebus balek kebun-nya yang di-monopolikan itu. Oleh itu, saya shorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya menubuhkan lembaga pemuleh dusun, sa-bagaimana yang Kerajaan telah menubuhkan lembaga menanam getah sa-mula. Saya fikir lembaga pemuleh dusun mustahak kita adakan. Apabila di-tubuhkan lembaga ini tentu-lah ada peruntokan-nya dan mereka boleh meminjam melalui

sharikat kerjasama untok menebus kebun yang di-pajak musimkan itu. Saya menarek perhatian hal ini kerana di-Muar banyak dusun yang mana Kerajaan telah beri baja dan buat parit dan taliayer, tetapi manakala hasil-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan tuan kebun yang dapat. Saya harap hal ini Kementerian mengambil perhatian.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar menarek perhatian Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom. Saya nampak usaha Kementerian ini sangat kurang di-buat dalam kawasan saya di-Muar Utara dalam hal membekalkan paip ayer di-kampong<sup>2</sup>. Saya menunggu dengan sabar, mudah<sup>2</sup>an pehak yang berkenaan ini dapat menyediakan atau memberi paip ayer kepada penduduk di-kawasan saya di-Mukim<sup>2</sup> Gamber, Serom, Tangkak dan Telok Rimba. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gemar menyebutkan dengan chara ikhlas bahawa bekalan ayer itu dari Gunong Ledang. Kawasan saya itu dalam Gunong Ledang, tetapi ayer-nya pergi ka-tempat lain. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ayer di-tempat<sup>2</sup> itu masam dan kelat dan tidak boleh buat basoh muka, kalau kita basoh muka kita rasa pedeh. Mereka di-sana telah membuat rayuan kepada pehak Kerajaan, dan sa-kiranya Kerajaan memberi ayer, mereka itu sanggup memasokkan ayer ka-rumah<sup>2</sup>, dan dengan masok-nya ayer itu ka-rumah<sup>2</sup> mendatangkan hasil kepada Kerajaan. Dengan tidak ada-nya bekalan paip ayer di-kampong<sup>2</sup>, jika musim kemarau Kerajaan terpaksa berbelanja sa-banyak \$20,000 sa-tahun untok memberi ayer kepada penduduk<sup>2</sup> di-kampong.<sup>2</sup> Kalau musim tidak kemarau, ayer itu tidak boleh buat membasoh, kalau kita basoh juga maka kalau baju itu puteh jadi kuning. Mereka itu terpaksa mengambil ayer jauh sampai 2-3 batu. Oleh sebab tempat itu tidak ada bekalan ayer banyak budak<sup>2</sup> jatuh dan mati lemas dalam perigi. Semenjak lepas merdeka tidak kurang daripada 10 budak yang masok dalam perigi untok mendapatkan ayer. Saya harap hal ini mendapat perhatian Kementerian ini.

Pada akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu saya sangat<sup>2</sup> mengalu<sup>2</sup>kan

atas usaha<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan mempunyai dasar hendak menolong dan hendak melateh orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-dalam perniagaan. Dengan sebab itu Kerajaan telah menubuhkan Jawatan-Kuasa dalam perkara ini pada tiap<sup>2</sup> negeri. Dalam usaha Kerajaan hendak menolong orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dalam lapangan perniagaan ini saya gemar-lah menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-itu chara Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Dungun dalam Dewan ini beliau itu berchakap dalam masaalah penjaja di-Pekan Muar; jadi oleh sebab saya pun dudok di-Muar, saya fikir mustahak-lah saya memberi penerangan yang lebeh jelas supaya Yang Berhormat tidak bila<sup>2</sup> masa membawa perkara penjaja Melayu Muar itu. Bagi pengalaman saya, saya dapati sikap ini bukan-lah sahaja memberi faedah kepada Yang Berhormat itu tetapi memberi faedah kepada semua Ahli<sup>2</sup> Yang Berhormat yang lain.

Sa-belum daripada hendak berchakap hal ini, saya harap Yang Berhormat itu tolong ertikan ta'arif penjaja—ta'arif lesen penjaja di-benarkan di-Majlis Bandaran Muar itu tidak boleh berniaga dengan tetap. Mithalnya sekarang perniaga<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-Johore itu tidak tetap, sekejap pergi berniaga di-Trengganu, selepas itu balek berniaga di-Johore. Jadi sekejap kita berniaga di-Trengganu dan apabila orang Trengganu tidak hendakkan kita, kita balek ka-Johore bagitu-lah rupa ta'arif penjaja itu. Jadi, dengan izin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk mengelakkan kemungkinan atas kedudukan hal ini, gemar-lah saya membachakan akbar Penjaja<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-Pekan Muar itu—*Utusan Melayu* bertarikh 7 November; baharu lagi. Yang Berhormat ini dan ahli PAS yang lain selalu membacha surat khabar yang sa-belah PAS sahaja tetapi dia tidak mahu membacha pendapat yang di-berikan oleh orang yang bertanggung-jawab bagi pihak Kerajaan, itu saya hairan. Apa yang ditulis dalam surat khabar ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "PAS tidak guna membawa usul tentang sikap dasar Majlis Bandaran, Dato' Sulaiman bin Nainam Shah, Pengerusi Kerajaan Tempatan Negeri Johore, mengatakan tidak ada guna-nya dan sia<sup>2</sup> sahaja parti PAS

hendak membawa sikap dan dasar Majlis Bandaran Muar. Dasar Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang lebeh berkesan dan lebeh memberi faedah bagi banyak penjaja<sup>2</sup> Melayu dalam negeri ini". Beliau itu menyatakan ini ketika mengulas kenyataan PAS yang menitik beratkan hal<sup>2</sup> perniaga<sup>2</sup> Melayu di-Muar.

Dato' Sulaiman menyatakan, "adalah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Perikatan sekarang sa-berapa boleh hendak menjadikan tanah<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan yang dalam bandar yang di-fikirkan sesuai untuk tempat berniaga dan peluang ini akan di-beri kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang ingin hendak berniaga daripada sa-bahagian besar orang Melayu sahaja. Bagi ma'lumat parti PAS bahawa berbagai<sup>2</sup> projek untuk menolong penjaja<sup>2</sup> Melayu kita telah buat. Satu daripada tujuan Kerajaan Johore telah menguntokkan 20 keping tanah untuk 20 buah kedai di-bandar Kluang di-khaskan kepada orang Melayu dan sa-buah pasar di-buat di-Johore sa-bagaimana bangunan besar ada-lah di-untokkan juga kepada orang Melayu." Pengerusi Kerajaan Tempatan Johore itu mengatakan lagi, "Majlis Bandaran Muar tidak dikatakan tidak membenarkan ahli<sup>2</sup> perniaga<sup>2</sup> Melayu daripada berniaga, hal ini kerana orang<sup>2</sup> yang bermohon lesen<sup>2</sup> ini hendak berniaga di-kaki<sup>2</sup> lima, di-tanah<sup>2</sup> lapang. Mengikut Undang<sup>2</sup>, orang<sup>2</sup> yang berniaga di-kaki<sup>2</sup> lima dan di-tanah<sup>2</sup> lapang masa ini tidak boleh di-benarkan lagi dan pchak<sup>2</sup> polis boleh menangkap mereka itu (*Ketawa*). Erti-nya polis sendiri tidak membenarkan tetapi sa-tengah<sup>2</sup> pihak mengatakan Majlis Bandaran ini tidak membenarkan." Kenyataan Dato' Sulaiman selanjut-nya berkata, "Majlis Bandaran Muar sedang menchari tempat yang sesuai bagi orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang hendak berniaga. Jadi tidak-lah di-diamkan sahaja ahli<sup>2</sup> perniaga Melayu yang berniaga itu. Kerajaan sekarang akan mendirikan sa-buah bangunan 30 ribu ringgit di-buat di-Jalan Sulaiman dengan jalan Mariam untuk mendapatkan 8 orang berniaga barang<sup>2</sup> makanan". Kata-nya, "sebab itu tidak guna lagi bagi pihak PAS hendak membinchangkan dasar Majlis Bandaran di-atas soal ahli<sup>2</sup> perniaga

Melayu kerana untuk kemudahan<sup>2</sup> tersebut telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan yang berkuasa sekarang. Memang-lah menjadi dasar dan tujuan Kerajaan hendak memberi kesenangan dan kemudahan kepada ahli<sup>2</sup> perniagaan Melayu dan bukan sa-bagaimana tuduhan PAS itu." Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fasal apa hal penjaja Muar diseret<sup>2</sup>kan di-dalam Dewan ini pada hal perkara itu perkara Majlis Bandaran mungkin ini-lah satu modal kepada PAS hendak menarek orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu. Jadi, saya harap benda ini tidak berlaku lagi.

**Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang (Jelebu-Jempol):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai tahun<sup>2</sup> yang sudah apabila Menteri Kewangan mengemukakan Rang Undang<sup>2</sup> Belanjawan-nya maka sa-belum itu banyak-lah telahan<sup>2</sup> di-buat daripada orang<sup>2</sup> luar Dewan ini dan orang<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Dewan ini yang menyangkakan apa-kah chukai akan di-naikkan pada kali ini dan apa-kah beban pula lagi yang akan di-pikul. Saya sendiri pun berasa gelisah juga kerana beberapa banyak-kah chukai akan di-naikkan lagi tetapi alang-kah shukor-nya kita apabila kita telah mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita, kita tidak dapati sebarang chukai telah di-naikkan keseluruhan-nya yang mengenai ra'ayat jelata. Chuma saya dapati satu dua perkara sahaja ia-itu umpama-nya chukai minyak pitrol dan chukai rokok. Ini saya rasa ada-lah perkara yang munasabah kerana chukai yang sa-umpama ini tidak-lah mengenai banyak orang ramai. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal ini, saya suka-lah memberi tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini. Sa-kira-nya kita hendak mendapat pujian dari pehak pembangkang dalam soal sa-umpama ini memang-lah tidak akan dapat kerana saya perhatikan memang-lah satu tujuan atau satu maksud bagi pehak pembangkang ini semata<sup>2</sup> men-chari salah sahaja. Kadang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu mendatangkan tuduhan<sup>2</sup> yang tidak munasabah dan kadang<sup>2</sup> tuduhan itu memang tidak benar sa-kali.

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Order! Order. The time is up now. The sitting is suspended till 4.30 p.m.

*Sitting suspended at 1 p.m.*

*Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.*

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

**Enche' Mohamed bin Ujang:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila perbahathan ini di-tanggohkan pada pukul 1 tadi, saya telah menyatakan bahawa pehak<sup>2</sup> pembangkang ini chuma pandai membuat tuduhan<sup>2</sup> sahaja, pada hal-nya apabila di-halusi segala tuduhan<sup>2</sup>-nya itu semua-nya tidak betul. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tadi kita telah mendengar ucapan daripada Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh yang menyatakan bahawa ada satu gerakan di-Perak, satu gerakan sa-olah<sup>2</sup> mengkhianati satu factory simin yang sekarang telah di-adakan di-Ipoh, di-kawasan Tasek. Beliau menhadangkan supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan mengambil satu langkah menahan Kerajaan Perak mengeluarkan permit untuk factory simin itu. Maksud-nya yang sa-benar ia-lah supaya di-Ipoh nanti chuma ada satu factory simin saja; saya rasa ini ada satu langkah hendak menopolikan perusahaan simin di-negeri Perak itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu pada masa sekarang simin tidak-lah men-chukupi keluaran-nya di-negeri kita ini dan bertahun<sup>2</sup> terpaksa Kerajaan mengimport simin dari luar negeri. Saya rasa ini ada-lah satu perhubungan municipal itu hendak menopolikan perusahaan ini.

Saya suka meminta kepada Menteri yang bertanggung-jawab supaya jangan mengindahkan seruan yang di-buat oleh wakil dari Ipoh tadi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat itu juga telah membuat tuduhan atau pun mengatakan dalam Dewan ini kerana dengan tidak ada-nya kesempurnaan layanan dan sa-bagai-nya beberapa banyak lagi orang<sup>2</sup> yang dalam Jabatan Undang<sup>2</sup> akan menarek diri. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal orang menarek diri—berhenti daripada jawatan Kerajaan itu dan menchari tempat lain yang mereka boleh mendapat pendapatan yang lebeh tidak patut di-beri pertimbangan menaikkan gaji dan sa-bagai-nya.

Pada masa sekarang saya dapati bukan sahaja orang yang berkelulusan

ilmu undang<sup>2</sup> bahkan engineer, doctor dan lain<sup>2</sup> juga pun banyak yang hendak keluar dari perkhidmatan Kerajaan, kerana pada masa ini mereka itu dapati bahawa mereka boleh mendapat wang yang lebeh dari gudang<sup>2</sup> perniagaan. Saya rasa perasaan ra'ayat yang sa-umpama ini ada-lah kurang baik, kerana sa-kira-nya mereka itu benar<sup>2</sup> bertanggung-jawab pada negeri ini, mereka hendak-lah utamakan dan hendak-lah memberi tenaga mereka untok faedah negeri ini, barangkali mereka yang lulus ilmu undang<sup>2</sup> ini terpengaruh kerana kita dapati banyak Ahli<sup>2</sup> PPP ini yang dahulu-nya berniaga sendiri sekarang mereka itu lebeh senang dan lebeh mewah lagi daripada mereka dudok atau berkhidmat dengan Kerajaan. Ini-lah yang menyebabkan mereka chuba hendak menarek diri kerana hendak berkhidmat di-luar supaya mendapat faedah lebeh. Saya rasa ini tidak-lah boleh menjadi soal penting, atau pun menjadi dasar untok menyemak sa-mula gaji mereka yang tersebut tadi. Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Ipoh tadi telah juga menyebutkan satu pesanan atau pun ucapan Hakim Besar di-Singapura menyatakan sa-kira-nya ahli<sup>2</sup> siasah dari pihak yang tidak bertanggung-jawab hendak menegenepikan bahasa Inggeris dengan menggantikan dengan bahasa kebangsaan, perjalanan undang<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini boleh jahanam dan wakil Ipoh itu juga menchadangkan supaya perlaksanaan bahasa kebangsaan yang matlamat-nya pada tahun 1967 ini di-kaji sa-mula.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukachita mendengar ucapan yang sa-umpama itu, kerana memang dasar Kerajaan, saya tahu pada tahun 1967 nanti bahasa Melayu ini hendak di-jadikan bahasa kebangsaan yang betul<sup>2</sup> dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya rasa satu daripada sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh itu menchadangkan demikian ia-lah oleh kerana saya nampak mereka itu sekarang tidak pandai betul bertutur dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Saya dapat tahu yang mereka ini sunggoh pun kulit-nya hitam sa-hingga di-rumah mereka sendiri pun mereka berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris. Ini-lah sebab<sup>2</sup>-nya yang mereka ini mendewa<sup>2</sup>kan bahasa

Inggeris walau di-mana<sup>2</sup> sa-kali pun. Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil PPP ini sa-bagai biasa-nya di-sebutkan sa-bagai piring hitam lama, mengakhiri ucapan-nya yang menerangkan pendirian mereka ia-itu mereka akan memperjuangkan hak sama, atau dengan tegas-nya hendak memberi hak sama, atau pun hendak meminda Perlembagaan supaya hak istimewa orang Melayu itu di-tarek atau di-batalkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Saya tidak hendak berchakap panjang dalam soal ini, kerana soal hak istimewa orang Melayu ini telah lama sangat di-bahathkan. Jadi apa yang saya hendak bahathkan di-sini kalau sa-kira-nya kehidupan atau pun kedudukan ra'ayat negeri ini tidak sa-imbang tegas-nya taraf orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu ini ka-bawah lagi daripada bangsa asing, saya rasa keadaan dalam negeri ini tidak akan aman. Saya rasa sa-lagi kedudukan orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu sa-macham ini juga, maka kedudukan hak istimewa orang Melayu itu hendak-lah di-kekalkan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Pandangan ini saya rasa bukan sahaja dari saya sa-bagai orang Melayu tetapi juga pandangan dari orang<sup>2</sup> bukan Melayu yang bertanggung-jawab yang mengerti bagaimana kedudukan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa sekarang ini.

Saya hendak berchakap sedikit bagi menolak tuduhan<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-buat oleh parti Socialist Front dalam Dewan ini sama ada dahulu mahu pun sekarang yang nampak-nya tidak betul. Bagi menunjokan tidak betul-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak memberi penerangan satu persatu. Apabila Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan mengusulkan satu undang<sup>2</sup> dalam Dewan ini dahulu ia-itu satu undang<sup>2</sup> hendak memperketat chara membayar chukai pendapatan, maka ahli<sup>2</sup> pihak pembangkang ini, kechuali parti PAS, telah beria<sup>2</sup> benar, bermati<sup>2</sup>an mereka menentang-nya. Kata mereka kalau di-beri kuasa nanti, pegawai<sup>2</sup> itu akan menggunakan dengan tidak bertimbang rasa. Lebeh<sup>2</sup> lagi parti ini mengatakan kalau di-beri kuasa itu nanti, mereka akan memecahkan pintu rumah mereka pada

waktu malam kerana hendak memeriksa buku kira<sup>2</sup>.

Sekarang perkara ini telah berjalan lama dan hasil-nya kita telah nampak, dan saya belum pernah mendengar sa-orang ra'ayat dalam Malaya ini diganggu kebebasan-nya dengan berjalan-nya undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Uchapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dahulu berkenaan dengan hasil chukai pendapatan itu dengan sa-chara tidak langsung ia-lah hasil daripada undang<sup>2</sup> ini. Kalau kita tengok ucapan-nya dalam muka 21 itu cheraian 41 kita dapati tidak kurang dari 3.2 million ringgit telah di-pungut kerana hasil bayaran chukai. Ini sa-lain daripada chukai yang kechil<sup>2</sup> yang di-dapati, tetapi chukai yang besar yang kita nampak di-sini ia-lah 3.2 million ringgit. Saya hendak tahu dari ahli<sup>2</sup> Socialist Front, apa-kah benar tuduhan mereka itu yang undang<sup>2</sup> ini tidak mustahak, ta' ada guna dan sa-bagai-nya?

Ini telah nyata, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa sa-bagaimana yang saya telah katakan tuduhan itu semuanya palsu, tidak berasas dan meleset.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sungguh pun saya dudok di-bangku Kerajaan, tetapi tidak-lah pula saya membuta tuli sahaja menerangkan ia-itu semua perkara ini baik. Akan tetapi apa yang kita kehendaki tiap<sup>2</sup> tegoran, tiap<sup>2</sup> kechaman dan sa-bagai-nya itu hendaklah di-buat dengan perasaan tulus ikhlas dengan tujuan hendak memperbaiki supaya Kerajaan kita dapat berjalan lebeh baik, tetapi jangan-lah hendak-nya tegoran itu berdasarkan penoh dengan sentimen politik yang tidak akan memberi faedah kapada negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya dudok, saya suka menarek perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan. Saya telah berkali<sup>2</sup> menyuarakan dalam Dewan ini berkenaan dengan lesen teksi yang di-punyai oleh orang Melayu telah di-pajakkan kapada bangsa lain. Apabila soal ini saya kemukakan lebeh kurang empat bulan dahulu dalam Dewan ini, saya nampak Kerajaan telah bertindak, dan orang Melayu takut hendak memberikan lesen-nya kapada bangsa lain, tetapi apabila tidak ada tindakan perkara itu telah

berlaku sa-mula saperti dahulu. Jadi saya berasa hairan kenapa perkara itu jadi bagini, kerana pada masa ini saya boleh bukti dan tunjukkan ia-itu banyak lesen teksi orang Melayu dipajakkan kapada bangsa lain. Sa-perkara lagi saya mendapat tahu tentang lesen teksi ini ia-itu kebanyakan pembawa teksi ini chuma menyewa dan makan gaji kapada orang lain. Mereka minta lesen tidak dapat. Saya tahu di-Seremban ada sa-orang taukeh mempunyai berpuluh<sup>2</sup> teksi, dan banyak orang Melayu yang hendak menjalankan teksi itu tidak ada peluang. Saya telah mengemukakan soal ini dahulu kapada Kerajaan, dan mendapat jawapan bahawa Kerajaan tidak akan bermaksud menarek dasar ini. Tetapi menurut keadaan pada masa ini, saya sa-kali lagi merayu kapada Menteri yang berkenaan apa jua-lah kira-nya supaya menimbangkan perkara ini balek, dan dengan tujuan sa-boleh<sup>2</sup>-nya tiap<sup>2</sup> orang yang mahu membawa teksi untok menchari penghidupan-nya sendiri di-beri peluang supaya mereka itu dapat menjalankan teksi. Saya telah di-beritahu kalau orang Melayu hendak membeli teksi hendak-lah mengadakan sharikat kerjasama, dan kalau minta "Plate" boleh dapat, tetapi nampak-nya tidak dapat juga. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya dapati mereka tidak bersetuju mengadakan sharikat kerjasama teksi, kerana mereka tidak dapat beli teksi, tetapi mereka makan gaji kapada sharikat kerjasama itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri mengambil berat dalam perkara ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi yang saya selalu sebutkan dalam Dewan ini ia-lah perkara pembelahan yang di-lakukan ka-atas mayat orang Islam yang mati dengan keadaan yang mengejut. Pada masa dahulu saya telah dapat jawapan bahawa Kerajaan tidak suka melihat mayat orang Islam di-belah, dan sa-kira-nya ada bukti yang mengatakan kematian orang itu tidak dengan chara pembunuhan, maka mayat itu tiada di-belah, tetapi apa yang terjadi sa-balek-nya. Di-dalam kawasan saya lebeh kurang sa-bulan yang lalu dua orang budak telah dilanggar oleh lori dan budak<sup>2</sup> ini mati

dengan serta-merta di-situ juga. Kejadian ini berlaku lebih kurang pukul 5 petang, dan mayat<sup>2</sup> ini di-bawa oleh ibu-bapa-nya ka-hospital Seremban, dan sampai di-hospital pukul 7.15 malam. Saya ada bersama<sup>2</sup> menunggu di-situ kerana soal pembelahan akan timbul. Telahan saya itu rupa-nya betul. Bila mayat itu sampai doktor ada di-situ dan mengatakan mayat<sup>2</sup> ini hendak di-belah. Saya minta dan merayu supaya jangan di-belah. Kata doktor itu mayat ini terpaksa di-belah juga. Saya telah menunjokkan surat dari pehak polis yang mengatakan pehak polis tidak mengshaki ada perkara yang tidak betul yang di-tulis dalam surat itu atau "no foul play is suspected." Saya suroh doktor itu tengok kapada mayat<sup>2</sup> yang terlentang di-situ. Kata doktor itu: Oh! mahu belah juga, dan mayat itu di-hantar ka-umah mayat. Ibu-bapa-nya menunggu dengan menangis di-tempat itu. Pada pagi besok-nya apabila saya pergi saya di-beritahu mayat<sup>2</sup> ini boleh di-bawa balek, pembelahan tidak mustahak. Padahal mayat<sup>2</sup> itu telah di-simpan sa-malam di-situ. Ini sangat mendukachitakan, kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila mayat<sup>2</sup> itu sampai pada pukul 7 malam doktor mengatakan mayat<sup>2</sup> itu hendak di-belah, tetapi sa-telah di-simpan sa-malam di-situ kata-nya tidak payah di-belah. Ini apa-kah ma'ana-nya? Saya harap perkara yang saperti ini di-siasat, dan saya minta keterangan yang jelas betul<sup>2</sup> di-sini berkenaan dengan perkara ini. Kerana kalau berlaku perkara yang saperti ini pada pukul 2 malam apabila di-bawa ka-hospital doktor kata hendak di-belah, tetapi pagi besok-nya dia kata tidak payah di-belah. Perkara ini menyusahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Dewan ini dahulu kita telah mendapat jawapan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran bahawa kanak<sup>2</sup> yang tidak lulus peperiksaan Darjah V mereka akan di-masokkan ka-dalam Sekolah Lanjutan, dan jika di-dapati keadaannya memuaskan mereka di-benarkan masok sekolah sa-mula. Jadi saya tidak tahu keadaan sekarang, kerana peperiksaan baharu tamat. Saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri menjelaskan perkara ini, kerana kalau saya bertanya

pada meshuarat yang akan datang, murid<sup>2</sup> telah balek sekolah sa-mula, tetapi sa-belum itu saya harap Yang Berhormat Menteri membuktikan atau pun melaksanakan apa yang di-chakapkan-nya dahulu dan mengikut Penyata Rahman Talib dahulu.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan perkara yang telah menarek perhatian ramai dalam negara kita ini. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini telah tersiar dalam surat khabar bahawa satu filam yang bernama "Fajar Menyinsing" akan di-buat, dan dalam filam itu ada satu babak chium pipi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kapada surat khabar yang telah menyiarkan berita itu, kerana kalau tidak orang ramai tidak tahu perkara itu. Orang ramai telah menentang perkara ini. Tetapi, yang malang-nya sa-kali, Pengarah filam ini yang bernama Tuan Krishnan telah berdegil, kata-nya, walau macham mana babak ini akan saya lakukan juga. Saya fikir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan-nya ini kalau tidak kurang ajar—biadab—biadab kapada ugama kita dan kapada bangsa Melayu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa perkara yang sa-umpama ini patut-lah di-ambil perhatian. Dalam Anggaran Belanjawan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada peruntokan bagi Lembaga Penapis Filam. Saya rasa ini ada-lah tanggungan-nya untok melihat dan mengkaji benar<sup>2</sup> akan filam "Fajar Menyinsing" dan lain<sup>2</sup> filam. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Merdeka Filam yang mengelolakan filam ini telah mengeluarkan statement mengatakan buat sementara ini sahaja—dia tidak meneruskan bantah itu. Jadi saya fikir pada satu masa nanti mereka akan membuat satu filam yang sa-rupa ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir Tuan Krishnan ini memang tidak tahu betul adat istiadat Melayu, apatah lagi ugama Islam. Pendek kata, kalau dia bukan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu lebih baik hantar dia balek, tidak ada guna-nya dia dudok di-sini, kerana dia tidak mahu mengaku kebenaran dan menyakitkan hati kita dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan keadaan

di-Port Dickson. Di-sana telah diadakan dua kilang penapis minyak Shell dan Esso yang besar yang memakan belanja berjuta<sup>2</sup> ringgit. Apabila berita ini di-siarkan dahulu, orang di-Port Dickson dan Negeri Sembilan menaruh harapan, bekerja kerana kilang itu di-dirikan di-Port Dickson. Tetapi, apabila kilang itu di-dirikan, pekerja<sup>2</sup>-nya di-ambil dari luar, dan kebanyakan-nya bukan daripada rayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ini sangat mendukachitakan. Saya ada mendengar satu cerita, saya ta' tahu benar atau tidak ia-itu Manager kilang itu datang dari Indonesia. Perasaan benchi orang Belanda terhadap orang Indonesia maseh ada lagi, dan apabila dia lihat orang di-sini sa-rupa dengan orang Indonesia, perasaan benchi-nya itu di-bawa ka-sini. Baharu<sup>2</sup> ini saya dapat tahu 16 orang telah di-pilih bekerja untuk menapis minyak itu, tetapi sa-orang pun tidak daripada orang Melayu, semua-nya orang<sup>2</sup> China dan India yang tidak dudok di-Port Dickson. Ini apa-kah ma'ana-nya? Saya tidak-lah susahkan orang<sup>2</sup> China dan India itu, tetapi keutamaan mesti-lah di-beri kapada orang Port Dickson.

Nampak-nya pihak Esso tidak begitu. Agak-nya Manager Esso itu bukan datang-nya dari Indonesia. Esso mengutamakan orang Port Dickson sabagaimana yang di-katakan-nya dahulu. Saya menarek perhatian pihak yang berkenaan supaya perkara ini di-perhatikan benar<sup>2</sup> bagi kepentingan kita bersama.

Tuan Yang d-Pertua, sa-takat ini-lah sahaja ucapan saya dalam perbahathan ini. Saya harap pihak pembangkang beri-lah tegoran yang membena terhadap Kerajaan yang ada sekarang ini.

**Dr Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam membahathkan general policy Anggaran Belanjawan, 1963 ini, saya hendak berchakap di-atas perkara yang saya fikir penting sa-kali ia-lah berkenaan dengan masalah dasar dan punchak dari tujuan wang ini akan di-gunakan. Timbul-nya masalah ini ia-lah memandang dari punchak politik yang di-perjuangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Perdana Men-

teri dalam masa melawat India dan Pakistan, dan pihak Persekutuan menyembelah India dalam perkelahian India-China. Dan di-dalam lawatan itu juga Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri selaku Menteri Luar Negeri telah membuat kenyataan berkenaan dengan Commonwealth Islam.

Sa-lain daripada itu bahawa timbul daripada bahathan berkenaan dengan itu wakil daripada Seremban Timor dan juga wakil daripada Jelebu-Jempol yang telah melemparkan bagaimana kechaman<sup>2</sup> dan tegoran<sup>2</sup> serta pandangan<sup>2</sup> dari pihak pembangkang ini di-pandang tidak berasas dan tidak betul. Timbul-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbahathan kita beberapa masa yang lalu berkenaan dengan hal kebangsaan, berkenaan dengan masalah perkauman dan ini ada-lah perkara yang selalu timbul dan masalah ini-lah yang berputar<sup>2</sup> dan berbalek<sup>2</sup> yang menimbulkan masalah perkauman dan faham<sup>2</sup> sempit yang telah di-bawa<sup>2</sup> di-dalam Dewan ini yang menjadi puncha tuduhan<sup>2</sup> yang tidak akan habis<sup>2</sup>, sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manakala saya fikirkan bahawa masalah yang saya katakan tadi berbalek-lah kita kapada Perlembagaan kita menerangkan bahawa Islam itu-lah menjadi agama Rasmi di-Persekutuan ini. Yang kedua, menjadi dasar masalah kebangsaan negeri ini, yang mana pendirian Persatuan Islam bahawa erti kebangsaan yang kita perjuangkan di-sini ia-lah kebangsaan yang dari mula rayat bumi putera memperjuangkan-nya ia-lah kebangsaan bumi putera negeri ini yang semua-nya di-dalam sejarah menunjukkan ia-lah Melayu. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah perkara penting dasar dan punchak di-dalam seluruh erti yang kita hendak bentok kewangan menuju punchak yang besar dalam erti tujuan Kerajaan dan tujuan kebangsaan kita daripada belanjawan<sup>2</sup> yang di-untukkan ini. Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya masok kapada bahathan menerangkan dalam erti Islam. Agama Islam sabagai agama Rasmi yang ada kait-mengait-nya dengan statement itu telah berputar belit dengan masalah perkauman . . . . (di-sampok).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah pertikaian berkenaan dengan sambutan yang sa-patut-nya bahawa dasar luar negeri Persekutuan ini bagaimana yang telah selalu di-nyatakan berdiri di atas dasar di-tengah<sup>2</sup> yang tidak menyebelahi ka-sana sini dan tegas-nya suka kepada neutral. Jadi, dengan ada-nya sikap yang telah di-lakukan oleh Perdana Menteri kita dengan tujuan mengadakan pungutan derma tujuan hendak memelihara demokrasi mempertahankan demokrasi, maka dengan kita menolong itu berarti dengan sendiri-nya Perdana Menteri kita telah meletakkan perkelahian sempadan India-China itu sa-bagai pencherobohan China terhadap India. Apa yang telah di-nyatakan dalam perkara itu sampai masa sekarang diplomatic relation China dan India tidak berganjak seperti itu juga. Dia telah menyatakan lagi dengan perkembangan yang ada sekarang tawaran damai yang di-buat oleh China yang sedang di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan India berma'ana-lah pergaduhan itu ada-lah pergaduhan di-antara India dan China berkenaan dengan pertikaian menentukan garisan sempadan itu India punya-kah atau China punya-kah? Masalah ini ada-lah masalah dalam tidak sa-patut-nya involve kedudukan sikap politik Persekutuan dalam perkara yang seperti itu politik International kita. Ini sangat-lah baik-nya dengan keadaan yang berlaku bagini tidak berulang lagi sa-kali dan kita mengharapakan perkara yang seperti itu tidak-lah berlaku dan jika mengambil satu<sup>2</sup> sikap keadaan begitu hendak-lah di-bawa perkara itu ka-dalam Dewan ini lebeh dahulu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertikaian itu walau pun perkara itu kechil di-antara sama<sup>2</sup> India dan China, yang sa-patut-nya tidak-lah kita menchampioni perkelahian di-antara dua perselisihan sempadan itu. Dengan kita menunjokkan sikap yang tegas memberi bantuan membela demokrasi maka dengan sendiri-nya telah berlawan mantek-nya, dan jika-lah India kita berikan bantuan maka yang menentang demokrasi bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh wakil dari Seremban Timor, Komintang telah lebeh lagi hendak membela demokrasi

dan menentang kominis itu. Di-sini-lah kedudukan chara-nya bahawa sikap mengambil pehak India itu tidak kena dalam chara politik International kita. Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kita telah mengambil sikap memberikan India, berma'ana-lah kita melupakan kedudukan pergaduhan sempadan Kashmir di-antara Pakistan dan India. Kalau-lah pemerintah memberikan bantuan kepada India di-katakan itu-lah membela demokrasi, membela ke'adilan hak maka sa-patut-nya bahawa Kerajaan kita juga dengan mengadakan lawatan muhibbah dengan Pakistan itu tentu-lah menyatakan bagaimana sikap terhadap pertelagahan kedudukan Kashmir yang selalu juga berlaku bagaimana keadaan yang telah berlaku bagaimana China dan India itu.

Tegas-nya ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya teringat balek kalau-lah dalam masalah orang lain yang dudok-nya tidak-lah patut kita suka menyebelahi dengan tertentu, maka ini ada-lah antara hak tanah India atau pun hak tanah China yang di-dalam garisan sempadan yang ta' dapat di-tentukan oleh kedua<sup>2</sup> pehak itu. Itu pun sudah menjadi soal atau masalah yang besar kepada Kementerian Luar Negeri, atau pun kepada Perdana Menteri kita.

Saya teringat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalek kepada dasar yang pinchang dari tujuan Perlembagaan kita dan hak ke'adilan yang kita hendak dirikan dalam negeri ini. Hak ke'adilan ini ia-lah hak ke'adilan keturunan Melayu yang sudah tentu dalam sejarah dan dalam perjalanan-nya bahawa negeri ini negeri Melayu dan hak ketuanan Melayu. Maka bagaimana-kah perasaan orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu dan perasaan Perdana Menteri kita sendiri dengan dia memberi sokongan hendak membela demokrasi dan hendak membela hak dan ke'adilan India, dengan sebab hak India pun belum tentu ia-itu yang maseh di-pertengkarkan lagi, dan sekarang sudah di-beri pertolongan bagaimana-kah perasaan hati dan kedudukan hak bangsa Melayu dalam negeri ini yang telah di-beri kepada membuka kera'ayatan yang telah ber-millions banyak-nya daripada hak keturunan dan hak mutlak bangsa

Melayu yang telah di-bahagi<sup>2</sup>. Ini-lah satu perkara yang sa-patut-nya menjadi masaalah pemikiran dalam menghadapi soal perkembangan kebangsaan negeri ini maseh pada tingkatan yang di-katakan warga negara yang telah meliputi hak ketuanan bangsa Melayu yang mesti menjadi perhatian lebeh daripada membantu dan membela demokrasi antara India dengan China itu. Pergadohan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang sangat besar kapada bangsa Melayu. kalau dalam perkara yang bagitu kechil, sedangkan hak bermillion yang telah di-ambil daripada hak ketuanan dan hak mutlak bangsa Melayu yang telah di-beri kapada orang<sup>2</sup> dagang yang dahulu-nya dan sekarang telah mendapat hak mengundi dan hak mutlak bangsa Melayu yang di-perkaitkan. Ini-lah masaalah yang besar yang selalu di-pertimbulkan dalam Dewan ini dan selalu di-tuduhkan terhadap perjuangan Parti Islam ini.

Sekarang sa-telah saya menerangkan bagaimana tadi-nya dengan belanja general policy kita, saya suka menarek perhatian lagi bahawa yang di-katakan dasar pokok dan menjadi punchak yang penting sa-kali dalam arah menggunakan wang yang di-untokkan bagi tahun 1963. Di-atas dua masaalah ini ia-itu manakala kita mengatakan negeri ini Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang ugama rasmi-nya ia-lah ugama Islam dan jangan-lah kita memikirkan tinggal pada tulisan sahaja, tetapi mesti-lah kita jadikan satu amalan yang ber-ansor<sup>2</sup> menuju supaya benar<sup>2</sup> Islam itu menjadi ugama rasmi di-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Manakala kita mengatakan yang negeri ini ugama-nya ugama Islam, maka sudah tentu manakala Islam itu dia mesti memakai yang di-namakan hukum Kur'an, hukum sunnah ia-itu dua pokok yang terdiri dari ugama Islam—ibadat dan masha-rakat yang di-kehendaki oleh Islam.

Perkara ini ada-lah menjadi semangat dan menjadi jiwa yang sudah kita rakamkan, maka arahan itu sa-patut-nya di-bawa kapada polisi<sup>2</sup> yang menchiptakan bagi memberi kapada keadaan dalam kata<sup>2</sup> ugama Islam yang menjadikan ugama rasmi negeri ini. Jadi dengan kerana itu-lah manakala memandang perjuangan dan per-

kembangan otak dan perkembangan budi, ideology dalam tanah ayer kita, maka bangsa Melayu yang sudah berjuang dalam berbagai<sup>2</sup> fahaman, dalam berbagai<sup>2</sup> chara politik maka sudah pada tempat-nya-lah kita bangsa Melayu dan umat Islam negeri ini tidak sahaja menjadi alat kapada fahaman<sup>2</sup> politik, atau pun chara pemikiran yang menyimpang dan melarikan diri daripada tujuan Islam yang hendak menjadikan ugama rasmi negeri ini daripada kenyataan dan kebenaran.

Manakala Persatuan Islam telah memandang kapada perkembangan budi ra'ayat negeri ini, bumi putera-nya sudah di-pileh oleh dato' nenek kita bahawa Islam itu menjadi pegangan hidup kita sampai mati yang Islam itu-lah chara yang mesti menchari jalan atau dasar hidup dalam negeri ini, dan dengan jalan itu-lah Persatuan Islam ini hendak memperjuangkan chita<sup>2</sup> Islam menurut chara Perlembagaan dengan chara apa yang dapat di-bawa dan di-jalankan perjuangan-nya menurut perkembangan dan keadaan<sup>2</sup> dalam negeri ini. Jadi berma'ana-lah dalam perkembangan demokrasi di-negeri ini, kita ada mempunyai kebebasan membawa fahaman<sup>2</sup> yang kita hendak perjuangkan sama ada, mithal-nya dalam Parti Perikatan yang boleh di-katakan tidak ada ideology, hanya-lah mementingkan kapada keadaan politik sa-chara pakatan, tetapi chara kita mesti-lah yang kita sudah rakamkan ugama Islam ini dan dia daripada perjuangan Islam asal-nya. Kita hendak memperjuangkan Islam benar<sup>2</sup> dalam hati kita bagi menjalankan hukum Allah dan Rasul-nya. Ini-lah hukum dasar yang saya katakan itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, segala harta, jiwa dalam mempertinggikan kewangan kita itu hendak-lah ada menuju kapada punchak dasar bagi chita<sup>2</sup> Perlembagaan kita.

Yang kedua menjadi dasar dan punchak ia-lah tiap<sup>2</sup> satu negeri mesti ada bangsa, mesti ada kebangsaan dan kalau saya katakan kebangsaan kita ia-lah kebangsaan bumi putera dan itu-lah yang hendak di-perjuangkan oleh Parti Islam, kerana itu-lah dasar yang sudah di-perjuangkan turun-temurun. Ini-lah yang kita hendak pupuk dan

ini-lah yang kita hendak kembangkan supaya dasar ini tidak ada shak wasangka lagi, tidak ada berdolak dalek lagi—undivided loyalty kapada hati bumi putera orang Melayu negeri ini, manakala orang<sup>2</sup> asing boleh ada jalan lain lagi pergi ka-sana sini, sa-bagaimana keadaan dan menjadi perbahathan, baik dari pehak pembangkang mahu pun dari pehak Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-sini-lah saya rasa manakala kita berbelit<sup>2</sup> dalam menentukan sikap perkauman dan sikap kebangsaan, maka yang menjadi dasar dan punchak-nya hendaklah kita menyedari bahawa kebangsaan bumi putera itu-lah tulang belakang dan kebangsaan bumi putera itu-lah yang mesti di-pupok, begini-kah dinaikkan taraf-nya sama dan sa-jajar dengan orang dagang atau taraf-nya turun? Oleh sebab dasar penjajah yang lalu telah memberi peluang ekonomi, pelajaran yang lebeh dan beberapa keadaan<sup>2</sup> yang lain. Maka ini-lah perkara yang tidak dapat di-bangkang dan yang tidak dapat di-hanchorkan kerana ini ada-lah perasaan tabi'i, yang sudah sedia ada pada bangsa Melayu bumi putera negeri ini hendak membela kebangsaan-nya dengan nama kebangsaan Melayu itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau kita maseh berbelit<sup>2</sup> ia-itu sa-bentar kita kata orang Melayu sa-bagai kaum, dan orang dagang telah di-beri hak yang sama dengan kedudukan orang Melayu, sedangkan ahli<sup>2</sup> pehak Kerajaan sendiri hendak mempertahankan hak keistimewaan bangsa Melayu yang boleh di-katakan hak istimewa itu sa-bagai satu daripada lima perkara yang di-sebutkan dalam Perlembagaan kita itu yang tidak dapat hingga pada masa sekarang ini hendak mengangkat taraf dan hendak menyamakan ekonomi, pelajaran bangsa Melayu sa-bagai asas kebangsaan bumi putera negeri ini; kita dan juga bangsa dagang yang telah menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini tidak mahu sedar, maka sa-lama itu-lah tidak akan dapat perpaduan kebangsaan yang kekal dan tegoh dalam negeri ini.

Itu-lah sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap masaaalah yang

besar ini hendak-lah mengambil sikap yang jujur terhadap pengakuan Islam ugama rasmi itu dan terhadap menegakkan kebangsaan bumi putera negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah dengan sebab hendak menunggu lahir-nya Malaysia baharu kita ada berbangsa? Sa-lagi belum lahir Malaysia kita ini terus menjadi warga-negara sahaja. Tetapi dua perkara ini-lah yang mustahak yang tidak dapat di-bangkang tentang tabi'i yang sudah sedia ada dalam negeri ini. Dan ka-arrah itu-lah sahaja bahawa perpaduan dan keamanan dan kema'amoran dan membela hak ke'adilan negeri ini dapat di-dirikan. Sa-lagi ini tidak menjadi asas dan tidak menjadi perhatian dan tidak di-titik-beratkan maka sa-lama itu-lah kita akan berputar belit di-dalam menghadapi beberapa keadaan dan pertelagahan yang tidak habis<sup>2</sup> dan sa-makin timbul berbagai chorak di-dalam masharakat kita yang akan datang. Ini-lah perkara yang saya rasa penting sa-kali saya chakapkan berhubung dengan polisi luar negeri. Saya suka menambah berkenaan dengan dasar luar negeri ini. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya tegaskan tadi ia-itu kita jangan terseret<sup>2</sup> atau terbawa dengan belok barat atau terpengaruh dengan Commonwealth hingga kita terbawa<sup>2</sup> chuma kepentingan British. Kita hendak-lah mula mengambil langkah sa-bagai bangsa yang telah merdeka dan kita berdiri di-tengah<sup>2</sup> supaya jangan-lah berlaku sa-bagaimana baharu<sup>2</sup> ini pergeseran kita dengan Indonesia dalam hal gagasan Malaysia. Dalam hal international kita jangan-lah memandang sa-suatu bangsa dan negeri itu herpehak<sup>2</sup> atau tidak sama, mithal-nya, Indonesia yang mempunyai "Guided Democracy" maka kita berasa sangsi. Sifat muhibbah kita hendak-lah sama terhadap Indonesia, India, Pakistan dan negeri<sup>2</sup> lain, yang kita tidak dapat di-seret<sup>2</sup> ka-sana sini, sa-bagaimana yang sudah timbul dalam pergeseran India-China telah timbul soal memihak kapada bangsa India.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap dalam hal Kementerian Pelajaran. Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-bagaimana telah saya katakan tadi soal kebang-

saan bumi putera negeri ini dan soal agama Islam ada-lah dua perkara yang besar. Kita sekarang sa-bagai bangsa yang telah merdeka maka isi bangsa itu ia-lah budi pekerti dan akhlak. Perkara ini saya tujukan kepada Kementerian Pelajaran. Ahli pehak Kerajaan dan pehak pembangkang telah berchakap berkenaan dengan hal keburokan dalam masyarakat yang telah timbul. Tegas-nya dalam masyarakat kita sekarang ini penyakit<sup>2</sup> kebaratan itu telah sa-makin merebak dengan sebab pelajaran, kebudayaan dan agama mereka sendiri tidak di-lateh. Manakala pelajar<sup>2</sup> ini balek dari belajar di-barat maka kerisis moral atau akhlak di-barat itu pindah ka-tanah ayer kita ini. Saya harap Kementerian Pelajaran mengambil perhatian kerana ia bertanggong-jawab hal ini.

Kita telah melihat dan menyaksi sejarah dunia bahawa manakala sa-suatu negeri itu tinggi akhlak dan budi pekerti walau pun negeri itu kecil maka dua perkara ini-lah yang mengangkat bangsa itu.

Tetapi bagaimana besar sa-kali pun satu<sup>2</sup> bangsa itu manakala di-masoki kerosakan akhlak ia-nya akan menandakan kejatohan dan mula-lah melibatkan kerosakan satu<sup>2</sup> bangsa itu. Kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah dalam tingkatan pembangunan ekonomi, di-dalam jiwa dan budi ini-lah yang mesti di-jadikan pokok, sebab manusia ini bergantung kepada psychology, bergantung kepada fikiran, bergantung kepada kehendak, bergantung kepada ideology itu-lah yang membawa menolong masyarakat sa-saorang itu dengan masyarakat menurut fikiran sa-saorang itu dan fikiran yang di-anut oleh masyarakat itu sendiri. Sekarang kerana ada banyak bermacam<sup>2</sup> ideology dan saya daripada Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu memegang dalam dua pokok, pokok kita yang dua ia-lah Islam dan budi ini-lah yang menjadi dasar yang kita fikir boleh di-asaskan menurut bentok bangsa Melayu, ini sudah banyak ada jalan<sup>2</sup> akhlak yang baik. Tetapi kalau kerosakan yang datang baharu<sup>2</sup> ini kalau tidak kita sedar dan kalau kita tidak memperbaiki bahawa

kerosakan ini akan bertambah<sup>2</sup> besar lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam saya menitek-beratkan perbelanjaan kita pada tahun 1963 ini dan sa-terus-nya saya suka menasehatkan Kerajaan . . .

**Enche' Liu Yoong Peng (Rawang):** On a point of Order. I wish to draw the attention of the Deputy Speaker as to whether under Standing Order 13 we have a quorum now?

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Yes, we now have 26.

**Dr Burhanuddin:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi saya ulangkan balek, saya sedang berchakap dalam soal akhlak. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana sama kita ketahu<sup>2</sup> bahawa yang membawa sa-saorang itu menjadi penchuri, menjadi jahat, lebeh dahulu di-bawa oleh otak orang itu kepada perasaan budi tetapi kalau budi sa-saorang itu baik maka orang itu baik-lah, kerana itu-lah saya berharap daripada Kementerian Pelajaran ini memikirkan dan menchari jalan bagaimana-kah dapat membena dan membangunkan akhlak kita yang telah mula merosot sekarang dan penyakit<sup>2</sup> yang mula timbul dalam kalangan masyarakat kita. Saya rasa tidak perlu memburok<sup>2</sup>kan dan sa-bagai-nya perkara ini boleh kita bacha selalu dalam surat khabar dan bagitu juga berbangkit di-dalam Dewan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah tiga perkara yang besar yang menjadi jiwa, menjadi pokok yang besar sa-kali dalam menentukan kebaikan, ka'adilan dan kema'moran yang kita harapkan bagi negara Persekutuan kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu saya rasa ada-lah perkara<sup>2</sup> kecil yang saya tidak hendak berchakap banyak dalam perkara itu kerana perkara<sup>2</sup> itu sa-tengah<sup>2</sup>-nya telah di-sebutkan oleh wakil yang terdahulu dari saya berchakap. Chuma ada beberapa perkara yang saya fikir mustahak di-sebutkan kerana ini perkara rungutan berkenaan dengan sekolah agama. Sekolah<sup>2</sup> agama masa yang sudah<sup>2</sup> pun ada di-satengah<sup>2</sup> tempat tetapi apa yang banyak saya tahu ia-itu-lah sekarang ini tidak ada lagi satu chara susunan yang boleh merupakan bahawa agama ini satu pegangan suchi yang patut di-hormati.

Jadi, dengan sebab itu tidak ada satu chara yang membawa satu rasa hormat kapada ugama. Sekarang di-satengah<sup>2</sup> tempat pernah berlaku manakala guru ugama datang hendak mengajar di-sekolah itu di-katakan mithal-nya, "tidak ada kelas di-sini, kalau hendak ambil di-sana boleh-lah mengajar". Jadi di-bawah-lah budak<sup>2</sup> itu di-kelas itu begitu-lah keadaan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan tidak ada satu chara susunan yang boleh menjadi pegangan kapada guru<sup>2</sup> ugama itu hendak mengadakan kelas dan merupakan satu pelajaran yang patut di-hormati, yang patut menjadi isi di-dalam jiwa murid<sup>2</sup> itu. Apa yang saya maksudkan sekarang ia-lah tidak membawa chontoh di-sana dan di-sini ia-itu-lah pehak Kementerian ini patut memikirkan sekarang ini. Dengan ada-nya guru<sup>2</sup> ugama sekarang ini supaya di-adakan satu chara yang boleh merupakan bahawa pelajaran ugama itu satu perkara yang penting, satu perkara yang di-hormati dan chara tempat menyampaikan pelajaran ugama itu patut-lah dengan chara yang di-hormati juga.

Berkenaan dengan Penyata Amnuddin Baki, saya fikir perkara ini sudah banyak di-suarakan oleh pehak pembangkang sa-belum panyata ini keluar tetapi sa-sudah penyata ini keluar kita berharap pehak Kementerian Pelajaran supaya patut-lah di-lakukan atau di-jalankan dengan beberapa segera-nya.

Sa-perkara lagi saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan kekurangan staff, ini selalu terjadi saperti kekurangan guru<sup>2</sup> dan kekurangan begitu dan bagini yang akhir perkara ini kita yang menjadi korban kapada sekolah<sup>2</sup> China, Sekolah Inggeris—menjadi korban kapada sekolah Kebangsaan. Sampai 25 ribu anak<sup>2</sup> kita yang tidak dapat sekolah dan kira<sup>2</sup> bilangan murid<sup>2</sup> sekolah lebeh kurang 90 peratus yang tidak dapat pergi Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan, ini ada-lah perkara yang mendukachitakan. Dan perkara ini kalau hendak di-sebutkan banyak sangat-lah tetapi dengan chara kaedah 'am saya berharap Kementerian Pelajaran ini menyediakan dengan sabetul<sup>2</sup>-nya bagi mengelakkan kekechiwaan kanak<sup>2</sup> kita yang beratus<sup>2</sup>

ribu yang akan menjadi nanti orang dewasa.

Satu perkara lagi yang saya rasa patut saya sebutkan di-sini berkenaan dengan kawasan saya yang belum lagi develope ia-itu banyak sekolah<sup>2</sup> yang jauh daripada jalan raya, maka sekolah<sup>2</sup> ini tidak ada orang<sup>2</sup> atau guru<sup>2</sup> yang dapat hendak pergi ka-sana, oleh sebab beberapa kesulitan di-situ, kemudahan<sup>2</sup> dan kesenangan<sup>2</sup> untuk mereka pergi ka-sana itu tidak di-beri, jadi di-dalam pekan begitu juga gaji-nya dan pergi ka-kampong pun begitu juga. Oleh itu saya harap-lah Kementerian mengambil sikap yang tertentu dan dapat menerangkan di-sini bagaimana-kah sikap yang akan di-ambil kapada sekolah<sup>2</sup> yang terpenchil dan jauh itu supaya dapat dalam segala perasaan-nya yang menerangkan atau menjadikan harapan kapada ra'ayat yang tinggal berjauhan itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa chukup-lah berkenaan dengan hal Kementerian Pelajaran itu, sekarang saya hendak menyentoh berchakap berkenaan dengan hal Kementerian Kesihatan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sadikit masa yang lalu heboh perkara<sup>2</sup> ubat thelodomide, ubat<sup>2</sup> saperti itu bukan sahaja ada di-Tanah Melayu ini bahkan sudah di-hebohkan di-seluruh dunia. Saya suka hendak tahu apa sikap dan langkah Kerajaan terhadap ubat<sup>2</sup> patents yang sudah di-buat kerana ra'ayat jahil dalam perkara ini yang mungkin akan mendatangkan bahaya kapada ra'ayat. Saya suka-lah hendak mendapat tahu perkara ini, apa-kah langkah yang sudah di-buat oleh Kementerian Kesihatan dalam perkara ini. Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pasaran ubat<sup>2</sup> yang kita tengok dalam i'lan<sup>2</sup>, juga kadang<sup>2</sup> kita dengar di-Radio, ini ada-lah ubat<sup>2</sup> patents yang di-pandang dari segi tabi'i kita bahawa bukan-lah boleh menentukan ubat<sup>2</sup> itu mendatangkan kapada kesihatan ra'ayat dan mungkin banyak mendatangkan bahaya. Dengan sebab tidak ada arahan yang tertentu benda<sup>2</sup> saperti itu sudah berbanjir dengan ubat<sup>2</sup> patents. Oleh itu harus-lah di-ambil perhatian oleh Kerajaan supaya jangan terjadi drug-addicted dan ini sudah di-hebohkan segala

negeri<sup>2</sup> yang telah maju seperti Amerika dan di-Eropa, dan perkara<sup>2</sup> itu jangan-lah di-bawa<sup>2</sup> pula kepada kita di-sini. Juga i'lan<sup>2</sup> dalam perkara rokok mithal-nya, selalu-lah berleluas di-negeri kita ini, sedangkan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang sudah maju memandang bahawa bahaya rokok itu sudah di-dapati boleh mendatangkan penyakit cancer dan sebagainya-nya, kerana itu sa-belum perkara itu merebak lagi, saya suka-lah mendapatkan tahu bagaimana pandangan Kerajaan terhadap hal yang seperti itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-kawasan saya maseh belum-lah di-rasakan dan sangat kekurangan doktor, rawatan<sup>2</sup> perubatan itu saya sendiri telah melihat bagaimana penderitaan ra'ayat di-kawasan saya yang kekurangan doktor. Kemudian orang<sup>2</sup> yang pergi chuti dan sa-bagai-nya maka penoh sesak-lah hospital dan Health Centre itu orang<sup>2</sup> berkerumun tidak dapat diberikan ubat. Perkara ini saya per-chaya bukan sahaja berlaku di-kawasan saya bahkan di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang lain juga. Satu langkah sudah pun ada disebutkan oleh Kerajaan hendak menambah lagi doktor, hendak menambah Hospital Assistant dan sebagainya-nya. Tetapi, saya ada satu shor kepada Kerajaan yang saya rasa shor ini boleh menambahkan kemudahan dan pertolongan yang besar bagi ra'ayat di-negeri kita yang kekurangan doktor ini, ia-itu satu sistem perubatan yang moden atau satu sistem perubatan baharu yang di-panggil Chara Perubatan Homeopathy. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu sistem perubatan yang pada mula-nya di-India yang telah di-sokong kuat oleh Mathma Gandhi sendiri, dan telah di-dapati oleh ahli<sup>2</sup> sains perubatan baharu itu bahawa dengan menggunakan ubat Homeopathy ini banyak orang<sup>2</sup> sakit yang mesti di-belah atau surgical cases atau penyakit<sup>2</sup> yang incurable itu sudah dapat di-buktikan kira<sup>2</sup> 60 peratus dapat di-bantu dan di-selamatkan dengan menggunakan kekuatan ubat<sup>2</sup> itu sahaja. Sekarang saya ada bawa *British Homeopathic Journal* dan *Royal London Homeopathic Hospital Journal, England* dan Parliament Act tahun 1952 satu act yang telah diluluskan kerana faculty itu. Begitu juga di-India yang mengambil-nya beberapa

negeri, seperti act Government of Behar, begitu juga Western Bangal, semua-nya telah memandang bahawa sistem Homeopathy itu ada-lah satu sistem ubat yang amat berguna bagi menolong penderitaan ra'ayat dan ubat<sup>2</sup>-nya murah dan besar bantuan-nya kepada negeri dan kesihatan ra'ayat. Jadi, kerana itu saya berharap supaya pihak Kementerian ini dapat memikirkan dan mengadakan student<sup>2</sup> yang tertentu bagi mempelajari sistem ini di-Homeopathic Faculty England. Dengan jalan ini satu perkembangan baharu yang boleh menolong kesihatan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan Kementerian Perniagaan dan Perusahaan. Sadikit masa yang lalu kita ada mendengar bagi pihak Kementerian manakala kita memberikan pioneer status mula<sup>2</sup> hendak di-berikan kepada orang Melayu ra'ayat negeri ini kira<sup>2</sup> 50 peratus. Jadi, sekarang daripada apa yang saya tahu belum-lah perkara itu berjalan. Saya hendak dapat tahu sampai mana-kah kebenaran ini dan apa-kah dasar yang di-jalankan oleh pihak Kerajaan terhadap buroh<sup>2</sup> Melayu yang boleh kita dapati daripada perniagaan besar yang mendapat pioneer status itu. Satu perkara lagi pula kerana memandangkan muslihat ekonomi ra'ayat yang mempunyai perusahaan kecil di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini seperti rotan dan kayu di-buat kerusi dan meja dan sebagainya-nya. Ini ada-lah satu perusahaan kecil yang menjadi sumbar hidup ra'ayat.

Satu perkara lagi timbul-nya perusahaan besar seperti plastic mengambil tempat kerusi dan meja dan sebagainya akan mengalahkan kechantekan pada berbagai<sup>2</sup> perkara yang boleh menarek yang nanti perusahaan kecil itu akan ketinggalan dan akan rosak pula mata pencharian kecil itu. Jadi, apa-kah sikap dan chara Kerajaan memikirkan kepada orang<sup>2</sup> yang mempunyai perusahaan kecil itu supaya selamat mata pencharian mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya beraleh kepada Kementerian Pos dan Talikom. Tidak ada banyak perkara yang hendak

saya chakapkan di-sini, chuma berkenaan dengan kawasan yang jauh yang sekarang ini susah sampai surat<sup>2</sup>. Saya rasa dengan chara pembangunan baharu kita sa-patut-nya-lah memikirkan satu langkah yang effective bagaimana hendak mencheapatkan perhubungan pos<sup>2</sup> di-kawasan<sup>2</sup> yang jauh itu.

Saya dapati sebab yang menambah lagi perkara ini terlalu lambat, mithalnya di-kawasan saya sana di-dapati ta' ada kaki-tangan pos yang chukup dan kawasan yang hendak di-kawal itu berpuloh<sup>2</sup> batu, dengan yang demikian ta' dapat hendak berpusing hendak menyampaikan dan satu daripada perkara yang nampak sa-kali di-kawasan saya itu ia-lah kaki-tangan-nya hendak-lah di-tambah lagi ia-itu postmen supaya dapat pembahagian masa untok menyampaikan perhubungan<sup>2</sup> dalam masa yang chepat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa memandai-lah sa-takat itu.

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun hendak berchakap sadikit di-atas usul yang ada di-hadapan kita ini ia-itu satu usul dari Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan atas kedudukan kewangan dan perbelanjaan kita pada tahun sudah dan juga pada tahun hadapan.

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok):** On a point of order, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kuram kita tidak sampai 26 orang, dan saya tidak fikir berapa orang yang ada atau berapa orang pada masa meshuarat berjalan. Ini mengikut dalam Peratoran Meshuarat Majlis ini. Pada fahaman saya, kuram kita ta' chukup, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan menurut fahaman saya tidak-lah menjadi soal kita mulakan persidangan ini, tetapi berapa orang masa Majlis itu berjalan. Itu-lah yang saya hendak ma'alumkan, terima kaseh.

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Proceed.

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud:** Saya berasa gumbira atas keterangan<sup>2</sup> yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan ia-itu yang pertama sa-kali beliau

mengingatkan kita atas merusut-nya perniagaan kita, dan juga merusut-nya perniagaan antara bangsa, di-sebabkan jatuh harga getah dan bijih. Beliau menyatakan juga asas untok mendapatkan wang pada tahun hadapan dengan menaikkan chukai yang pada 'am-nya ia-lah supaya perusahaan negeri ini terkawal dan begitu juga saya rasa perusahaan<sup>2</sup> di-negeri ini akan meng-ucapkan terima kaseh atas hilang-nya beberapa chukai yang telah di-kenakan pada tahun yang sudah ia-itu dengan tujuan hendak menjaga keselamatan bagi perusahaan negeri ini.

Dalam ucapan-nya beliau telah menerangkan ia-itu chadangan Kerajaan Persekutuan menanam modal di-luar negeri sa-banyak 75 million ringgit, dan chuma ta' sampai 15 million telah di-gunakan untok mendapatkan chara keuntongan itu. Saya perchaya Yang Berhormat Menteri itu maseh lagi akan menggunakan wang<sup>2</sup> ini untok menchari pendapatan pada negeri kita. Kita berasa khuatir atas terdiri-nya satu pakatan negeri Eropah di-mana satu daripada anggota Commonwealth ia-itu England telah masok Pakatan itu. Tetapi dalam pada itu saya nampak yang negeri kita sedang giat untok mendapatkan pasar<sup>2</sup>an dalam lengkongan itu saperti tea dan hardwood di-mana telah mendapat sambutan yang baik pada negeri<sup>2</sup> itu. Dalam hal ini kita patut mengingatkan Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> yang menyokong demokrasi—yang menentang Komunis ia-itu hidup-nya atau pun mati-nya Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah bergantung kapada hasil bijih dan getah, sunggoh pun kita mendapat faham daripada Kerajaan Amerika yang Kerajaan itu tidak akan mengeluarkan simpanan-nya sa-belum berunding dengan Kerajaan kita. Langkah yang sa-bagini kita sangat-lah puji dan kita ucapkan terima kaseh, tetapi haruslah Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> yang lain juga akan menurut langkah Kerajaan Amerika. Dalam pada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita harus-lah mengalehkan pandangan kita bukan sahaja kapada bijih timah bahkan juga kapada barang<sup>2</sup> mentah yang ada dalam negeri kita.

Saya suka memberi satu dua pandangan ia-itu perusahaan<sup>2</sup> yang besar

saperti kayu-kayan yang kita keluarkan ka-luar negeri. Satu chara mengeluarkan kayu-kayan ini pada masa ini ia-itu perjalanan-nya chuma kita bernarkan kayu-kayan yang sudah siap, tetapi log atau kayu balak belum boleh di-keluarkan lagi. Saya mendapat tahu kita ada mendapat pelanggan<sup>2</sup> dari negeri Jepun yang berkehendakkan log<sup>2</sup> ini, tetapi nampak-nya Kerajaan kita belum lagi menimbangkan-nya. Saya rasa itu satu juga perusahaan yang besar yang Kerajaan Jepun sangat<sup>2</sup> berkehendakkan log atau kayu balak ini, dan dengan yang demikian kita akan mendapat pendapatan-nya yang banyak daripada hasil ini. Untuk menchari atau mendapatkan wang pada masa hadapan, saya berharap supaya Kementerian yang berkenaan ini memandang pada tempat yang sa-patut-nya ia-itu mereka<sup>2</sup> yang mewah, yang kaya sama<sup>2</sup>-lah menanggung bebanan perbelanjaan negeri ini. Dalam hal ini saya mengharapkan sudah sa-patut-nya-lah mereka<sup>2</sup> yang kaya ini kerana mereka terselamat ia-lah oleh kerana ada harapan baik di-negeri ini, dan begitu juga harapan bagi pemuda<sup>2</sup> kita yang tidak ada harapan untuk mengisi perut mereka<sup>2</sup> supaya hidup-nya tidak pergi ka-Marxism atau Communism untuk kekosongan perut mereka<sup>2</sup>. Jadi kalau orang<sup>2</sup> kaya ini tidak mengendahkan keselamatan mereka, saya rasa keselamatan mereka tidak akan kekal. Saya suka mengingatkan kapada mereka<sup>2</sup> dan patut-lah kita mengingatkan kapada orang<sup>2</sup> kaya itu supaya bersama<sup>2</sup> Kerajaan menolong bagi memberi bantuan kewangan saperti mengadakan chukai pada bangunan yang besar, chukai yang tinggi pada barang<sup>2</sup> yang tidak keperluan, umpama-nya pakaian yang mahal<sup>2</sup>, barang<sup>2</sup> yang mahal yang tidak ada keperluan pada ra'ayat jelata, yang tidak mustahak maka patut-lah perkara ini di-kenakan chukai yang tinggi. Dan begitu juga saperti minuman arak, ini terpaksa juga di-naikkan chukai dan demikian juga mereka<sup>2</sup> yang menggunakan kereta<sup>2</sup> besar patut chukai-nya lebeh tinggi kerana ini tidak menjadi keperluan dan kesukaan kapada ra'ayat dan sa-bagai-nya. Dari segi kewangan sunggoh pun kita telah di-beri amaran oleh Yang Berhormat

Menteri ia-itu merusut-nya simpanan kita ia-itu memandangkan yang negeri luar sedang giat memperbesar serta memperluaskan industry-nya, dan saya berharap supaya barang<sup>2</sup> mentah kita mendapat perusahaan yang baik dengan usaha Menteri Perdagangan supaya kita dapat membuat perhubungan yang lebeh rapat lagi dengan negeri<sup>2</sup> yang maju, sa-balek-nya pula saperti perusahaan yang kechil<sup>2</sup> supaya dapat kita membuat perhubungan yang lebeh rapat dengan Kerajaan<sup>2</sup> Indonesia dan Pilipina. Pada masa saya melawat Pilipina dahulu saya tidak nampak perusahaan<sup>2</sup> kita saperti kasut ada di-expot ka-negeri itu. Saya harap dengan ada-nya ASA Yang Berhormat Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan boleh menghantar perusahaan<sup>2</sup> kita ka-negeri itu dan juga negara<sup>2</sup> yang berjiran dengan kita saperti Vietnam Selatan, Burma, Thailand dan Indonesia.

Sa-lain daripada itu, saya hendak menarek perhatian Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-atas beberapa kesulitan yang patut di-ambil perhatian. Dalam Meshuarat Belanjawan tahun yang lalu saya telah berchakap tentang hal orang Melayu mengambil bahagian perniagaan. Sunggoh pun Yang Berhormat Menteri telah memberi jaminan ia-itu beliau akan memberi keutamaan kapada orang Melayu yang mengambil bahagian perniagaan, tetapi beliau tidak bersetuju dengan kehendak saya, ia-itu hak bagi orang Melayu itu di-hadkan quota. Tetapi sa-telah sa-tahun berjalan—saya tidak nampak dalam negeri ini . . . . .

**Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad:** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of Order 13. Chukup-kah quorum Majlis ini?

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** Chukup—ada 26 orang. Please proceed.

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud:** Saya sudah lupa di-mana saya berhenti tadi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perusahaan dan perniagaan ini, saya sa-kali lagi pada tahun ini merayu kapada Kerajaan supaya menimbangkan betul<sup>2</sup> di-atas kehendak saya ia-itu quota untuk orang Melayu di-adakan.

Saya telah mendapat tahu daripada peniaga Melayu ia-itu Kerajaan khuatir ia-itu jika perusahaan itu diberi kepada peniaga Melayu akan menjadi "perniagaan Ali Baba". Saya fikir "perniagaan Ali Baba" itu tidak akan menjadi satu faktor yang besar pada masa yang kahadapan, kerana orang Melayu telah sedar sekarang atas kedudukan-nya, dan suka hendak masuk segala perusahaan.

Saya suka memberi satu contoh di-dalam negeri saya berkenaan dengan konterektor. Kebanyakan konterektor di-sana mempunyai kelas yang rendah sa-kali ia-itu Kelas "F", apabila mereka hendak mengambil satu<sup>2</sup> tender tidak dapat, kerana mereka tidak dapat melawan konterektor yang besar yang di-benarkan mengambil tender dalam Kelas "F" ini. Konterektor yang besar ini bukan daripada orang Melayu, dan mereka mengambil tender ini bukan hendak mengambil untong, tetapi hendak menjaga pekerja-nya jangan lari daripada mereka. Saya fikir kalau bagini chara-nya sampai bila pun orang Melayu tidak akan dapat mengambil bahagian yang chergas dalam hal konterek. Kalau kita adakan quota, saya perchaya orang Melayu boleh belajar dan menapak dalam hal konterek ini. Oleh itu, saya merayu supaya Kerajaan menimbang hal ini berasaskan apa yang saya chakapkan tadi.

Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Kementerian Pengangkutan. Saya hendak berchakap tentang teksi sa-bagaimana yang di-chakapkan oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat dari Jelebu-Jempol tadi. Saya dapati walau pun permit teksi di-beri kepada orang Melayu, tetapi tidak-lah menguntongkan, sebab mereka yang dapat lesen teksi itu hendak bekerja di-tempat dia minta lesen itu, tetapi tempat itu tidak banyak pelanggan, maka terpaksa meninggalkan tempat itu dan pergi ka-tempat lain dengan tujuan mencari pendapatan yang lebeh. Saya fikir chara yang di-jalankan ini tidak memuaskan hati.

Jadi, saya shorkan ia-itu taxi<sup>2</sup> ini di-arahkan menjadi satu kompani atau menjadi satu sharikat bagaimana pada zaman dahulu ia-itu di-mana sa-belum

kita mengadakan sharikat<sup>2</sup> bas, Kerajaan mengadakan Undang<sup>2</sup> segala me-reka<sup>2</sup> yang ada kereta ini hendak-lah bersatu mengadakan perkhidmatan pengangkutan. Dengan chara jalan ini bukan sahaja dapat untong kepada orang yang menjalankan taxi itu tetapi tempat<sup>2</sup> perkhidmatan yang di-tegas-kan di-adakan taxi. Saya rasa kalau Kerajaan mengarahkan atau mengusaha-kan dengan chara ini, kita tidak takut Melayu jual Melayu atau pun kepada penyewa<sup>2</sup> taxi atau pun tokeh<sup>2</sup> yang besar mengadakan kereta sewa yang banyak di-sewakan kepada me-reka<sup>2</sup> itu. Jadi, dengan jalan ini dapat-lah kita menghapuskan segala kesulitan yang ada pada masa ini.

**The Minister of Transport (Dato' Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir):** Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-benar-nya saya sudah dua tahun merayu supaya mereka bersatu. Terima kaseh-lah atas ingatan itu tetapi sudah di-jalankan, banyak yang tidak mahu menerima-nya.

**Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud:** Saya terima kaseh-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi kalau kita tidak ada di-Undang<sup>2</sup>kan—supaya di-meterikan. saya rasa soal ini tidak mendapat sambutan. Saya fikir perkara yang baik ini jika di-adakan Undang<sup>2</sup> yang keras juga akan memberi faedah.

Sa-lain daripada itu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta kepada Kementerian ini atau pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang mengambil berat di-atas hal ini ia-itu satu perkara yang sangat<sup>2</sup> saya fikir mustahak ia-lah perkara menjalankan kompani<sup>2</sup> bas. Pada masa ini banyak kesulitan<sup>2</sup> yang saya perchaya perkara ini telah sampai kepada pengetahuan Kementerian ini seperti Temerloh Bus Company, Lower Perak Bus Transport Company dan juga Jaafar Company. Sa-umpama di-Temerloh telah di-tubuhkan sa-buah sharikat sa-belum perang dahulu oleh sebab ahli<sup>2</sup>-nya daripada orang<sup>2</sup> kampung yang tidak mengerti Undang<sup>2</sup> mereka itu tidak sedar yang share<sup>2</sup> mereka itu telah di-ketepikan oleh pengarah<sup>2</sup>-nya. Jadi, perkara<sup>2</sup> ini telah timbul sa-telah kompani ini mengeluarkan keuntungan di-mana ahli<sup>2</sup> yang lama telah di-tinggalkan. Jadi, mereka<sup>2</sup> itu merayu

kapada kompani ini supaya menimbangkan tetapi telah di-jawab mereka<sup>2</sup> ini tidak berhak dalam kompani ini. Saya telah berunding dengan Registrar tetapi saya di-nasihatkan supaya perkara itu di-bawa ka-Mahkamah. Dalam urusan ini-lah perkara ini sangat<sup>2</sup> sulit, oleh sebab terpaksa mengadakan Peguam dan perbelanjaan-nya tidak kurang daripada empat ribu ringgit dikehendaki oleh Peguam. Jadi, saya rasa orang kampung yang ada share itu sangat-lah susah hendak bawa perkara ini ka-Mahkamah.

Bagitu juga perjalanan Lower Perak Bus Transport ia-itu share holder-nya tidak dapat senang hati dan bagitu juga Jaafar Company. Saya sendiri ada share dalam sharikat itu tetapi ia-nya tidak mengadakan meshuarat langsung. Jadi, bagi orang<sup>2</sup> Melayu sangat<sup>2</sup> bosan-lah yang masok share di-dalam kompani ini. Jikalau-lah Kementerian ini dapat mengadakan satu peratoran ia-itu segala kompani<sup>2</sup> ini di-ambil perhatian yang berat oleh pegawai<sup>2</sup> yang berkenaan memerhatikan segala perjalanan-nya dengan teliti maka tentu-lah ada perasaan sayang dan perasaan ke-perchayaan kapada orang Melayu terhadap kompani<sup>2</sup> ini. Saya berharap-lah perkara ini dapat timbangan daripada Menteri yang bertanggung jawab. Jika sa-kira-nya berkehendakkan keterangan yang lebih lanjut maka saya sedia menyampaikan perkara ini.

Sekarang saya masok kapada Kementerian Kesihatan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada kita memberikan taraf hidup yang baik, taraf hidup yang tinggi kapada ra'ayat maka peluang kedua atau bahagian yang kedua sangat mustahak ia-lah kesihatan kapada mereka itu. Di-dalam perkhidmatan kesihatan ini saya memerhatikan semenjak tahun 1960 perjalanan-nya sampai-lah pada masa ini tidak-lah sa-bagaimana yang kita rancangan dalam buku lima tahun itu. Di-antara \$143 million telah diranchangkan tetapi tidak sampai 25 peratus pun telah kita dapat jalankan. Jadi, saya rasa ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat besar kerana kesihatan itu satu faktor yang menentukan kesihatan<sup>2</sup> negeri ini baik dan elok di-kalangan ra'ayat-nya. Saya me-

mandangkan soal ini ia-itu Kementerian ini chuma menggunakan wang bagi Hospital<sup>2</sup> yang besar sahaja saperti di-Kuala Lumpur, di-Ipoh, di-mana bermillion<sup>2</sup> ringgit telah di-berikan kapada bangunan<sup>2</sup>. Tetapi bagi ra'ayat di-kampung<sup>2</sup> tidak dapat perkhidmatan ini. Saya rasa, pehak orang<sup>2</sup> kampung-lah—pehak orang<sup>2</sup> di-luar bandar mustahak sangat-lah mendapat perhatian daripada Kerajaan. Saya shorkan, pada kita membelanjakan bermillion ringgit pada bangunan<sup>2</sup> itu patut-lah kita menggunakan wang yang kechil, kita menggunakan perkakas<sup>2</sup> yang ada terdapat di-dalam negeri kita ia-itu menggunakan rumah daripada kayu yang ada dalam negeri ini, saya rasa perkhidmatan perubatan ini dapat di-luaskan di-seluruh negeri dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Umpama-nya, saya perchaya negeri Pahang yang luas itu ra'ayat-nya bertaboran maka perkhidmatan ini sangat mustahak di-kehendaki sekarang oleh ra'ayat. Yang pertama-nya ra'ayat sudah sedar ia-itu betapa besarnya menggunakan perubatan<sup>2</sup> chara moden ia-itu chara<sup>2</sup> barat ini.

Dalam hal kasihatan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh-lah kapada Kementerian ini di-atas perkhidmatan X-ray perchuma kapada seluruh ra'ayat Persekutuan khas-nya ra'ayat negeri saya di-mana ra'ayat dapat X-ray ia-itu menjauhkan mereka<sup>2</sup> itu daripada penyakit batok kering. Maka ini satu perkhidmatan yang sangat mustahak dan saya menguchapkan terima kaseh terutama sa-kali ra'ayat dalam kawasan saya. Dalam pada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana uchapen saya pada tahun<sup>2</sup> yang lalu patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil berat menjauhkan lagi atau menghapuskan lagi penyakit batok kering ini dengan chara memberi bantuan kapada mereka<sup>2</sup> yang penyakit-nya tidak baik sa-bagaimana Kerajaan Singapura telah buat ia-itu memberi bantuan sementara kapada mereka yang kena penyakit<sup>2</sup> itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kerana apa, mereka yang kena penyakit ini sa-kira-nya orang yang miskin—orang yang susah, tanggungan-nya berat menanggung anak pinak maka mereka itu tidak sanggup hendak

dudok berubat dalam Hospital sebab tanggungan-nya. Jika mereka ini tidak dapat berubat di-Hospital kita tidak asingkan mereka maka ini-lah akan menambahkan lagi penyakit<sup>2</sup> itu. Jadi, kalau kita dapat beri bantuan sementara kepada mereka<sup>2</sup> ini berubat dalam Hospital Batok Kering maka saya rasa ini juga akan melegakan tanggungan berat oleh mereka ini yang kena penyakit itu.

Sungguh pun kita telah di-beri amaran oleh Menteri bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan tidak akan dapat melaksanakan hal ini tetapi saya rasa patut juga-lah mendapat perhatian. Jika tidak di-mulakan dari sekarang, kita dapat mulakan sedikit<sup>2</sup> dengan chara membuat satu rancangan yang berpandukan sa-bagaimana Kerajaan Singapura yang telah jalan-kan itu.

Sa-perkara lagi, dalam perkhidmatan perubatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak doktor<sup>2</sup> keluar dari perkhidmatan ini bukan-lah kerana gaji-nya tidak chukup tetapi saya dapat tahu daripada beberapa orang doktor kerana

perkhidmatan mereka itu tidak beri peluang kepada mereka itu berehat. Sa-orang doktor yang berkhidmat dalam Hospital terpaksa bekerja 24 jam tiap<sup>2</sup> hari dalam sa-minggu. Per-kara ini saya rasa patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil berat apa-kah chara<sup>2</sup>-nya supaya dapat doktor<sup>2</sup> ini tidak berat tanggungan-nya dan dapat mereka itu berehat. Dalam hal ini juga kesenangan<sup>2</sup> saperti menyukakan hati doktor<sup>2</sup> yang dudok jauh<sup>2</sup> itu patut Kerajaan mengambil berat mengadakan chara<sup>2</sup> hendak menyenangkan segala kerumitan mereka yang dudok di-tempat<sup>2</sup> itu ia-itu patut-lah di-buat dua chara, satu chara roster system—chara pusing<sup>2</sup>. Tiap<sup>2</sup> doktor di-paksa bekerja berpusing<sup>2</sup> daripada Trengganu, Kelantan, Pahang tiga tahun sa-kali. Dengan chara ini saya rasa tentu-lah doktor<sup>2</sup> itu hendak berkhidmat dan tidak-lah begitu runsing dan susah mereka bekerja dengan Kerajaan.

**Mr (Deputy) Speaker:** The time now is 6.30 p.m. The sitting is adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday.

*Adjourned at 6.30 p.m.*